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H I S T O R Y
O F
N O R W I C H.
P A R T II.





THE
HISTORY
OF
NORWICH.
PART II.





THE

HISTORY

OF

MORRIS

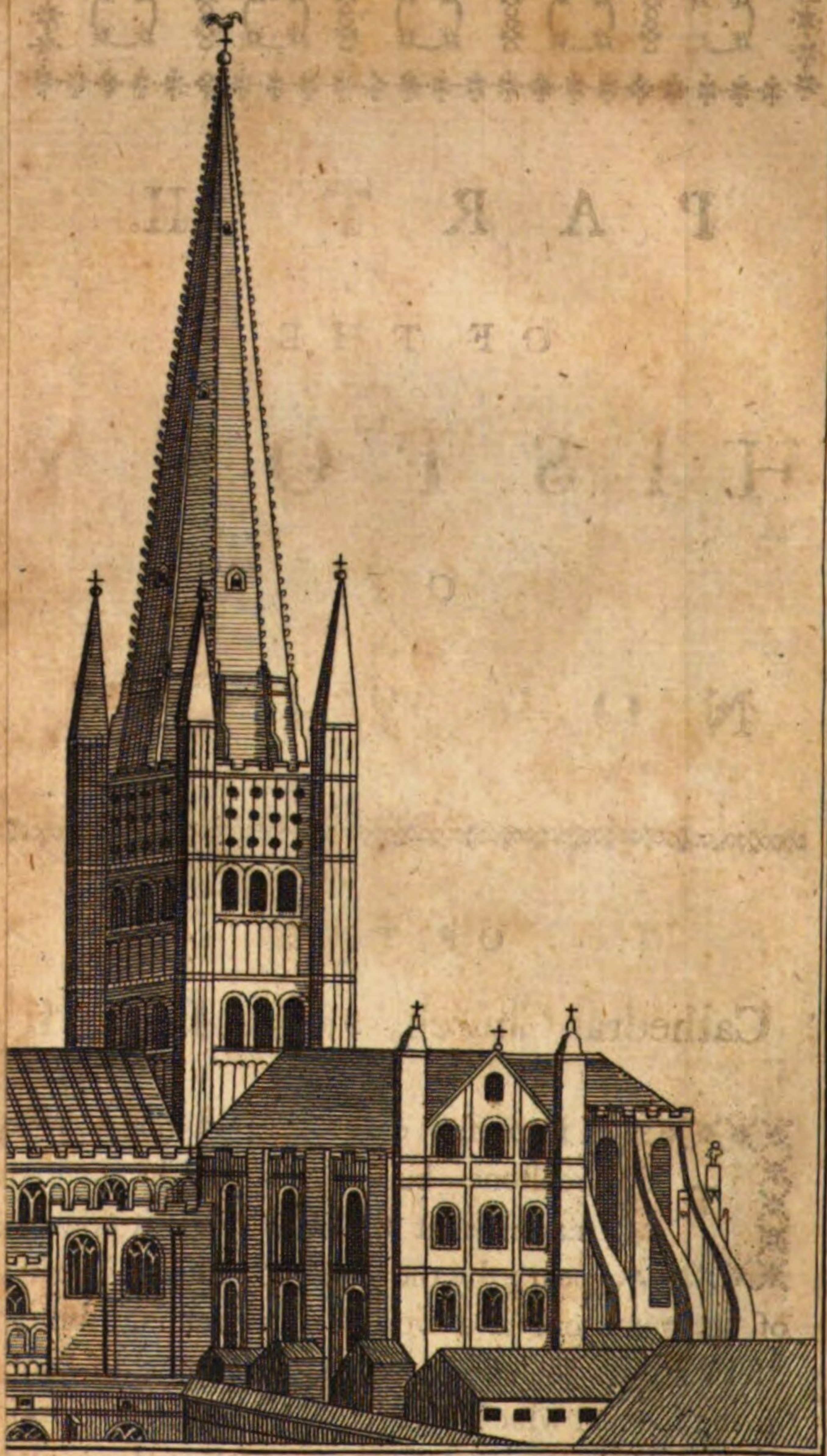
PARISH



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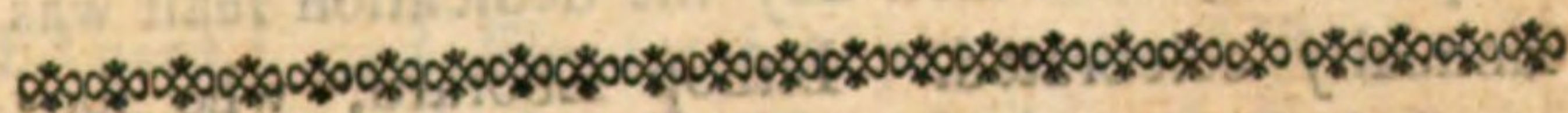
1771



E CATHEDRAL .



PART II.
OF THE
HISTORY
OF
NORWICH.



OF THE
Cathedral Church, and its Precinct.

THE present cathedral is a fine Gothic, freestone building, brought to that magnificent state in which it now appears, by the great bounty and industry of its numerous and worthy benefactors. Bishop Herbert, its founder, laid the first stone in 1096, in the spot on which the chapel of the blessed virgin of pity was afterward built, and erected an altar there

there in honour of our blessed Saviour. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed in the presence of Roger Bigot, and most of the nobility and barons of the diocese; who each of them laid their several stones, and contributed largely to the undertaking. The original church, as left by bishop Herbert, consisted of the whole choir, tower, and the two transepts, with the north and south ailes of the choir beyond the transepts, and extended to the division between the nave and anti-choir, and no farther; the lower part of which, now remaining, is the original building; but some of the ornaments between the arches, and the entire roofs and upper parts, are of a later date. After the building was compleated, it was dedicated to the honour of the Holy Trinity, on the 24th of September, on which day the dedication feast was annually celebrated. Bishop Eborard, who succeeded Herbert, built the whole nave, or body of the church, and its two ailes, from the anti-choir or wood-loft door, to the west end; and the present building, except the roof of the nave and western end, is of his foundation.

This was the state of the church 'till 1171, when it received considerable damage by an accidental fire; which was fully repaired by John of Oxford, the fourth bishop, about the year 1197, who compleatly fitted up and ornamented the church, and presented it with a new set of vestments, &c.

The next addition to this pile was the noble chapel of the Virgin Mary, or St. Mary the Great,
built

built by Walter de Suffield, the tenth bishop; a person so remarkable for sanctity and goodness, that his shrine was visited by pilgrims from various parts, and numerous miracles were said to be wrought at his tomb. This wonder-working power received a full confirmation from the miraculous escape of this chapel (as they then termed it) from the rage and fury of the citizens in 1272; when the whole church, tower, and adjacent buildings, were totally defaced by fire, in an insurrection of the citizens, occasioned by a violent dispute they were then engaged in with the monks; a full account of which may be found in page 48. This affair cost the city three thousand marks; which, with the liberal donations of the king, queen, bishop, and nobility, so fully repaired and completed the church, that on Advent Sunday, 1278, king Edward I. and Eleanor his queen, the bishops of London, Hereford, and Waterford, and several of the nobility were present at its re-dedication by William de Middleton, then enthroned bishop of the see. At the same time, John de Chisil, bishop of London, dedicated the altar where the body of St. William was buried, to the honour of our Saviour and all Saints; Thomas de Canteloupe, bishop of Hereford, dedicated the opposite altar, by the choir door, to the honour of the blessed Virgin, St. John the Baptist, St. Giles the abbot, and all holy virgins; and Stephen, bishop of Waterford in Ireland, dedicated the altar, at the sacrist's chamber-door, to St. Peter and Paul, and all the Saints. But it soon

soon after appearing, that the old tower was much weakened by its being set on fire in the late insurrection, a new one was erected by bishop Ralf de Walpole, and entirely finished at his sole expense. This bountiful prelate, in 1297, undertook the building of that part of the cloister lying on the south side of the church, and the old chapter-house; which he finished, together with so much of the cloister as extends from the grand entrance into the church, called the prior's entrance, with all its curious work, to the passage leading to the chapter-house, now to Life's Green, near to which he caused a stone to be placed, with this inscription; 'Dominus Radulfus Walpole Norwicensis episcopus me posuit*.'

Richard de Uppehall, whom the bishop employed in directing these works, added three more of the arches on that side of the cloister; the other five arches, and the south side of the cloister reaching to the arch over which the espousals, or sacrament of marriage, are carved, were built by bishop Salmon and his friends; and by the profits arising from the office of Pittancer, which the convent expended on this work. The north side, adjoining to the church, was erected by Henry de Well, who expended thereupon the sum of 210 marks, over and above 20l. given by John de Hancock, and a portion of the pittance money allotted for that purpose. The west side, beginning at the espousals aforesaid, together with the sumptuous carved

* Ralph de Walpole, bishop of Norwich, built me.

carved entrance near the refectory or common eating hall, the lavatories, and the door entring into the strangers hall, were built by Jeffery Simonds, rector of St. Mary in the Marsh, at the expence of 100l. and the part ranging from the strangers hall-door, to the entrance into the church, together with that entrance, by the executors of Bp. Wakeryng.

In 1382, Walter de Berney, citizen of Norwich, gave 100l. towards the iron work and glazing of the cloister windows; which work was perfected at the charge of the several families of Morley, Shelton, Scales, Erpingham, Gournay, Mowbray, Thorp, Savage, &c. whose arms were to be seen in the windows of the cloister, above the bars, before the glazing was demolished. This famous and elegant cloister was finished in 1430, in the hundred and thirty-third year from its being first undertaken.

In 1361, on the 15th of January, the steeple of the cathedral was blown down, by which accident the choir received considerable damage: to repair which, bishop Percy gave 400l. and obtained an aid of 9d. in the pound from his clergy for the same purpose; and from these funds the present tower was built, and the spire erected.

The shaft, or spire, commonly called the pinnacle, is a very handsome, well-proportioned fabrick, and the highest in England, that of Salisbury excepted. In 1629, the upper part of it was blown down; and in 1633, an order was made, at a general chapter, for its reparation. It is one hundred

hundred and five yards and two feet in height, from the pavement of the choir to the top of the pinnacle; and built strongly of freestone on the outside, and of brick within. The upper window is the highest ascent inwardly. The top stone of the spire is not flat, but consists of a half globe, with a channel round it; from whence extend eight leaves of stone, spreading outwards, under which begin the eight rows of crockets, continued down the spire, at the distance of five feet from each other.

In 1463, the church was considerably damaged by lightning; which in effect proved of great advantage to it, as it was the means of its receiving very large improvements and additions: for it was at this time, that the noble stone roof, covering the nave of the church, and carved with most of the principal stories of the Old Testament, and the upper part of the nave itself, were begun and finished, at the expense of bishop Lyhert and his friends; whose unbounded generosity, not only enabled him to perfect this noble work, but also to pave the cathedral, to build the stone rood-loft now remaining, and to erect a tomb over the founder, which was destroyed in the great rebellion: and that the memorial of such worthy benefactors might be transmitted to posterity, the windows of the nave were adorned with the arms of England, Edward the Confessor, Bohun, Valence, Brotherton, E. Warren, John of Gaunt, Cornwall, Beauchamp, the East Angles, the See, Albany, Lacy, Danby, the

the Empire, Plantagenet, Ufford, Bardolf, Huntingfield, Norwich, Charles, earl of Richmond, Lyhert, Hetherfet, Mortimer of Attleburgh, Ingham, Bacon, Kerdeston, Morley, Scales, &c.

After Lyhert's death, bishop Goldwell his successor, beautified the tower and the roof of the choir, with the same kind of work with which his predecessor had adorned the nave; fitted up the choir itself, and chapels around it, in the form they remained in, 'till the late alterations; and covered the vaulted, or arched stone work, with lead. He likewise caused to be placed on the walls, and in the windows of the choir, the arms of those worthy benefactors, who had so bountifully assisted him in his undertaking, viz. of

Southwell	Clere	Heydon
Calthorp	Boleyn	Townshend
Erpingham	Butler	Bedingfield
Clopton	L'Estrange	Bruce
Walton	Bovile	Hastyns
Windham	Beauchamp	Stapleton
Kerdeston	Felbrigge	Clifton
Warren	Wichingham	Hevingham
De la Pole	Vere	Bokenham
Lucy	Stanley	Inglofs, &c.
Hobart	Wingfield	

the greatest part of which are now obliterated. The arms which most frequently occur, are those of Sir Thomas Erpingham and his two wives, Sir Thomas Windham and his two wives, and Sir William Bo-

leyn and his wife; from whence it may be reasonably inferred, that they were the most considerable benefactors to this pious work.

In 1509, bishop Nix repaired the transept ailes of the church, which had been much damaged by a late fire, and covered them with a stone roof, in like manner with the body of the church. Thus the church remained 'till the dissolution, when by an injunction from the bishop, directed to the dean and prebends, the crucifixes, images, and pictures were removed, and the niches, where the images stood, filled up and whitened over. No other alteration happened 'till 1601, when part of the spire was struck down by lightning; but the damage was soon after repaired. It continued in this state 'till the outrageous devastation committed in it in 1643, of which a circumstantial account, from bishop Hall's *Hard Measure*, is inserted in p. 262.

At the Restauration, the church was fitted up again in its former manner; and in the same place where the old organ had stood, which was entirely demolished by the rebels, was the present one erected by dean Crofts and the chapter, and afterward beautified and painted by dean Astley. At the same time, the present cope was given by Philip Harbord, Esq; then high sheriff of Norfolk: and the city, as some amends for the late spoil and abuse of the church, gave 100l. to purchase plate, for the use of the altar.

From that time, till about the year 1740, the repairs and decorations of the church were
much

much neglected, when dean Bullock and the chapter, caused it to be thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, the windows repaired, the nave and ailes new paved, and the defective parts of the stone work within the body of the church, and, in great measure, of that of the tower on the outside, effectually amended; so that it was exceeded by very few of the cathedrals in neatness and decency. But the greatest and most elegant improvements, which the church has received for several centuries, are those lately finished, by the order, and under the direction of Dr. Philip Lloyd, the present dean; by which the choir is become one of the most complete and beautiful in the whole kingdom. The length of the whole building, from the west door to the ruined entrance of the chapel of St. Mary the Great, which stood at the east end, is four hundred feet; and the extent of the transept or cross isles, from north to south, one hundred and eighty.

The Chapel of St. Mary the Great.

At the east end of the cathedral stood the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, commonly called St. Mary's the Great, and frequently St. Walter's chapel, from Walter de Suffield, or Calthorp, its original founder, who was buried here. This chapel was of considerable note in the early ages of Romish superstition, for we find, by the accounts, that the offerings at the high altar, with those made at the founder's shrine or tomb, amounted to a very large sum. Daily service was performed here for the founder's soul in particular, his friends, relations, benefactors, and

and the dead in general. This chapel was about seventy feet long, and thirty broad, and had an handsome entrance to it from the church, to which it joined; being fallen into decay, it was demolished in the time of dean Gardiner; and its site is now a garden belonging to Mr. Francis Frank.

The Chapel of St. Luke the Evangelist.

This chapel is situated on the south-east corner of the cathedral, and is the original building of bishop Herbert. It was made use of as the prior's chapel, before that on the east side of the cloister was built; and at that time extended no farther than where the present pulpit stands; but being now used, instead of the demolished parish church of St. Mary in the Marsh, as a place of divine worship, for all the inhabitants within the Close or Precinct, all that part of the aisle, from the east end to the eighteenth south pillar, hath been taken into it. The ancient guild of the pewterers, brasiers, &c. called St. Luke's guild, was formerly kept at the altar in this chapel, on the second Sunday after Trinity. The font is a very ancient one, and was removed hither from the church of St. Mary in the Marsh, at its demolition; it is decorated with carvings, representing the seven sacraments, the four evangelists, and divers figures of saints, popes, confessors, &c. Over this chapel is the treasury of the dean and chapter. The right of nomination to the curacy is in the dean and chapter, and the present curate is the Rev. Mr.

William Primatt. *Dead 1770.*

The

The chapel called Jesus chapel.

This chapel was situated on the north-east corner of the church, and had bishop Herbert for its founder. It was used by the bishops as their private chapel, before there was one erected at the palace. Its dedication was to the Holy Name, and the mass of Jesus was said daily at the altar there.

In the same aisle we find the ancient confessionary; an arched stone vault, through which lays the passage from the choir to the chapel of Jesus, formerly very dark. Here the people stood when at confession, the situation of the priest being within the altar rails, between the eighteenth and nineteenth north pillars: the voice passed thro' a hollow made in the wall for that purpose. Since queen Elizabeth's time it has been commonly called her seat, because that queen sat there, when she attended divine service, on her visit to the city.

On the north side of this aisle were two chapels, both now demolished; the most easterly was in all probability the chapel of St. Stephen, and the other that of St. Sithes. Passing over from hence to the south side of the choir, we come to the consistory, or chapel of our Lady the Less, or Beauchamp's chapel; which was dedicated to our Lady and all the Saints, by William de Bello Campo, or Beauchamp, its founder, who lived in the reigns of the second and third Edwards, and lies interred in a beautiful arched vault under the chapel. The altar

stood in the middle of the east wall, and there still remains an elegant carved niche in that wall towards its north end, where the image of the virgin Mary formerly stood; and opposite to it a cornish, on which were placed a group of figures representing all the saints. The roof is of stone, curiously embellished with the same sort of carving as the other parts of the church are; the principal stories thereon represented, are the ascension of the Blessed Virgin, the Salutation, the conversion of St. Paul, the triumphant entry of our Saviour into Jerusalem, &c. On the south side of the aisle is a clock, and two small figures of men, which turn themselves, and strike the quarters.

In the north aisle of the nave, between the sixth and seventh pillars from the west end, was formerly the entrance into the preaching place, called the Green Yard, now a part of the palace yard. Before the grand rebellion, the combination sermons were always preached at the cross erected here, before the mayor and aldermen, who with their wives and officers, were seated in a gallery raised against the wall of the bishop's palace, covered with lead: other galleries, of the same kind, were erected against the north side of the church, in which the dean, prebends, gentlemen, &c. sat; the rest of the audience either stood, or sat upon long forms, paying for their seats a penny or halfpenny each, as they did at St. Paul's cross in London. The bishop and chancellor heard the sermons from the windows of the bishop's palace. The pulpit had
a capacious

a capacious covering of lead, with a cross fixed upon it, and was ascended to by eight or ten stone steps. On the church's being sequestered, and the service discontinued, during the time of the usurpation, this pulpit was removed to the new hall yard, and the public sermons were preached there. This continued 'till the heirs of those gentlemen, who had contributed to the payment of the preachers, refused to advance their wonted stipulations, on account of any sermon, preached in any other place than the green yard: and after a full hearing, it was adjudged, that for the future these sermons shall be always preached in the cathedral, every Sunday in the morning; and that the preachers shall be appointed by the bishop every half year, viz. from amongst the Norfolk clergy during the winter, and from the Suffolk clergy during the summer: and each minister so appointed, shall receive a guinea for his sermon, to be paid him by the mayor, and be entertained at the expense of the corporation. The mayor and corporation are obliged to attend the combination sermons, and for neglect thereof a mandamus has been issued from the King's Bench. On the 14th of March, 1635, the king directed a letter to the city, commanding the mayor, justices, aldermen, and all other chief officers of the corporation, to resort every Sunday, in the morning, to the cathedral church, in the same manner as is done in the city of London, and to hear divine service, and also the sermon, which shall be preached there, or in the Green Yard.

Adjoining

Adjoining to the confistory, on its west side, was formerly a chapel, now totally demolished, called Heydon's chapel, built in the year 1479, by John Heydon, of Baconsthorp, Esq; a great favourite of king Henry VI. He died in 1480, and lies buried here, as doth also Sir Henry Heydon, Knt. his heir; who built the church at Salhouse, and erected the causeway between Thursford and Walsingham, at his own expense.

Between the ninth and tenth north pillars was formerly a chapel inclosed, belonging to the Hobart family, under which lies interred Sir James Hobart, a native of Monks-Ely in Suffolk, a particular friend, and intimate acquaintance of bishop Goldwell's, whom he bountifully assisted in building and adorning the choir. He was a man of great learning and sound judgment; in 1477, he was appointed reader of Lincoln's-Inn, and a governor of that society in 1483: November 2, 1486, made attorney-general to Henry VII. sworn a privy-counsellor, and knighted at the creation of Henry prince of Wales. His residence was at Hales hall in Loddon, where he built a large and elegant parish church; he built likewise St. Olave's, commonly called St. Tooley's bridge, and raised the causeway leading to it. Sir James died in 1507; from him descended Sir Henry Hobart, Bart. attorney-general to king James I. afterward Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; from whom the present noble family of the Hobarts, of Blickling, earls of Buckinghamshire, derives itself.

On

On the north side of the entrance, from the nave, into the anti-choir, or chapel of our Lady of Pity, was placed St. William's altar, and on the south side that of the precentor, dedicated to St. Mary.

The anti-choir was originally the chapel of St. Mary of Pity, situated under that noble rood-loft, erected by bishop Hart, at present the organ loft; on which was erected the principal rood, or cross, with the effigies of our Saviour in full proportion; together with the capital image, or representation of the Holy Trinity, to which the church was dedicated, those of the Virgin Mary, St. John, and of such other saints as were of particular estimation. The rood, or image of Christ upon the cross, was generally made of wood, and, in most churches, placed on a loft, built for that purpose, over the passage leading from the nave, or body of the church, into the chancel. The nave, amongst the pious symbols of those times, represented the church militant, and the chancel, the church triumphant; those therefore that would pass out of the former into the latter, must go under the rood loft, that is, must go under the cross, and suffer affliction: but no rood was reckoned complete without the images of Mary and John, the one standing on one side, and the other on the other side of the cross, in allusion to that passage of St. John, ch. xix. ver. 26. "Jesus (whilst hanging on the cross) saw his mother, and the disciple standing by whom he loved."

The festival of the cross was, and even now is, distinguished by the name of Holyrood-day; the

word **RODE**, in the Saxon language, signifying a cross. These holy-roods stood in very high estimation with the people, who implicitly believed in the numerous miracles reported to be wrought before them, 'till the reformation unveiled the imposition, and convinced them of their falsity.

The images on our rood-loft were, beyond all doubt, very richly ornamented; and the representation of the Holy Trinity was superbly gilt. In 1499, Margaret, late wife of Sir Ralph Shelton, Knt. presented this image with a golden chain, weighing nearly eight ounces, one large jewel, with a red rose, enamelled in gold, hanging thereto, and four smaller jewels. In 1443, Robert Norwych, Esq; gave to the great image of the Trinity his silver collar, given him by the emperor. This representation of the Trinity was, in the then too usual, but profane manner, an image of the **ALMIGHTY FATHER**, blasphemously figured by a weak old man, with the **BLESSED REDEEMER**, on the cross, between his knees, and the **ETERNAL SPIRIT**, under the form of a dove, on his breast. This place was the grand repository for the holy relicks; amongst which was a portion of the blood of the blessed virgin Mary, to which numbers came in pilgrimage, and made their offerings. It sometimes went by the name of Holyrood chapel; and had Jesus's mass sung in it once a week. On the right hand of the choir door was St. Thomas's altar, and on the left that of the Virgin of Pity*.

The

*The image of the Virgin of Pity represented the mother of Jesus

The bishop's throne, ascended to by three steps, was originally placed at the east end of the church behind the altar, and raised so high, that before the partition was made between the altar and the entrance to our lady's chapel, or the present rood-loft, was built, (the former one being placed very high) the bishop could see directly in a line thro' the whole church, up to Tombland.

The custos, or master, of the high altar dedicated to the Holy Trinity, annually accounted for the offerings made there, which produced a large sum: the annual processions only of the country and city clergy, on the feasts of the Holy Trinity and St. Paul, amounting to somewhat considerable. The copes, vestments, and other ornaments belonging to this altar, were extremely grand, and the plate and furniture very sumptuous: a great part of these were taken away at the reformation, but in queen Mary's time, in good measure, replaced again. Dean Gardiner, and his prebendaries, reduced the plate to one cup only of about nineteen ounces: nevertheless, through the piety and generosity of the times, it received such large augmentations, that at the breaking out of the great rebellion, it became an object worthy the attention of the rebels; who, headed by some of the principal citizens, made a seizure of it. For the part they had taken in this notorious outrage, the citizens paid, at the restauration, one hundred pounds, with which

E e e 2

the

Jesus in tears, fixed in a most melancholy posture, and viewing the wounds and dead body of our blessed Saviour.

the noble offering dish, and large pair of candlesticks, of silver doubly gilt, were purchased.

Underneath the altar, on the south side, was buried Sir William Boleyn, Knt. great-grandfather to queen Elizabeth. He died October 10, 1505.

The space between the seventeenth and eighteenth pillars, on the south side of the church, formerly constituted a chapel, called Wakeryng's or St. George's; and that opposite to it, on the north side, another called Berney's or St. Anne's.

In the middle of the choir, nearly opposite to the seventeenth pillar, is the founder's tomb; and between the sixteenth and seventeenth pillars, was the chapel of bishop Goldwell, or St. James's. The stalls are situated on each side, and at the west end of the choir, and are sixty-two in number, according to the old foundation, which consisted of a prior, sub-prior, and sixty monks; they are, agreeably to the mode of those times, adorned with odd sculptures, alluding to the animosities subsisting between the regular and secular clergy.

Between the sixteenth and seventeenth pillars, on the north side, were buried that famous knight Sir Thomas Erpingham, and his two wives; to whom, in 1417, king Henry V. for his faithful services, granted an annuity for life of fifty marks, issuing out of the alien priory of St. Faith, at Newington Longueville in the county of Buckingham; and in 1427, we find him lord and patron of the manor and advowson of Toft-Monks in Norfolk. He died in 1428, and gave by his will

to

to the high altar ten marks; to every monk six shillings and eight-pence; to Erpingham and Litcham churches 40s. each; to the altar of St. Martin at the palace, in which parish his house stood, twenty-six shillings and eight-pence; to Norman's spittle ten marks; to the prisoners in the castle forty shillings, and to those in the guildhall (then the city gaol) the same sum, &c. Before his death, he gave three hundred marks to the prior and convent of Norwich, to found a chauntry, for a monk to sing daily mass for him and his family for ever, at the altar of the holy cross in the cathedral, and to keep his anniversary: with this sum several houses were purchased on Tombland, and settled to the foregoing use. The prior and convent likewise obliged themselves to enter his name in their martyrology, and to recite it, particularly on his anniversary, before the whole chapter. His portrait, with those of his two wives, were painted in the window of the north aisle, and in several places of the nave. He was knight of the garter in the reign of Henry IV. and a lord warden of the Cinque-Ports in that of Henry V. and founder of the black friars church, now the new hall in St. Andrew's. Several of his family are buried at Erpingham, from whence they derived their name. Besides the offerings arising from the altar, chapels, &c. before mentioned, the sacrist accounted yearly for the composition fees for burying in the church, for the offerings at the altar of the 3 kings, at St Egidius's, at the great guild, called St. George's guild; the dyers guild, and the weavers

weavers guild kept here; for the money collected at the publication of the indulgence, called the angels, or perke indulgence, on the vigil of ascension; for the collections at the altars of the black cross, stump cross, the red cross, and St. Nicholas's; at those of St. Appollonia, St. Gazian, St. John of Bridlington, St. Catherine, St. Petronell or Parnell, St. Ipolitus, St. Leodegar or Leiger, St. Anthony, St. Theobald, the charnel cross, and All Saints. A sufficient proof this of the number of altars, images, crosses, and pictures, with which in those days churches were crouded. A wax taper was constantly kept burning at our Lord's sepulchre, a representation of which, in popish times, was placed in every church, generally in the north wall of the chancel: great pomp and pageantry were displayed at this sepulchre on Easter day, when the crucifix and pix, which had been solemnly deposited here on Good Friday, were taken from hence, at repeating those words of the service, used on the occasion, furrexit, non est hic; He is risen, He is not here.

There were certain annual sums paid to the boy-bishop and his clerks, on St. Nicholas's day, by all the officers of the church. This boy-bishop, or *episcopus choristarum*, was a chorister bishop chosen by his fellow children, on St. Nicholas's day; who, as his legend says, fasted every Wednesday and Friday, whilst in his cradle, and understood the scriptures from a child: for which reason he is esteemed the patron of children, and the object of their worship, in preference to all other saints.

From

From this day, untill Innocents day at night, the episcopus puerorum, or boy bishop, took the name, and held the state of a bishop, was habited answerably thereto, and carried a crozier, or pastoral staff, in his hand, and wore a mitre on his head; the rest of his fellows representing monks, &c. On Innocents day, this chorister bishop went, in solemn procession with his fellows, to the high altar of the Holy Trinity, dressed in their copes, and bearing lighted tapers in their hands, and there performed the service of the holy Innocents, designedly represented by these children, and which seems to have been the principal cause of this institution. No one, upon pain of excommunication, dared to interrupt, or press upon them during the procession, or any part of the service: and, if the chorister bishop died within a month of his election, his exequies were solemnized with a pomp answerable to his dignity, and he, as all other bishops were, was buried in his pontificalibus.*

There were formerly in the tower eight bells, but now five only.

OF

* There is a monument erected to the memory of one of these boy-bishops, in the cathedral at Salisbury, on which he is represented as standing on a beast with a lion's head, and the tongue and tail of a dragon; in allusion to that expression of the Psalmist, *conculcabis leonem et draconem*; thou shalt tread on the lion and the dragon.

Of the Cloister.

The cloister, situated on the south side of the church, is the largest quadrangle of the kind in England; the sides are not exactly equal in their dimensions: the length of that next the church, or the north side, being one hundred and seventy-three feet five inches, and the breadth, measuring on the pavement, thirteen feet nine inches; the south side, one hundred and seventy-two feet four inches, by twelve feet two inches; the east side one hundred and seventy-five feet, by twelve feet three inches; and the west side, one hundred and seventy-five feet six inches, by twelve feet two inches; there are also two ranges of benches, or seats, round the whole, except on the north side, where there is only one, each of the breadth of eighteen inches; the height is fifteen feet six inches. The stone roof is adorned with various scripture pieces in sculpture, and many legendary ones; in particular, the visions of the revelations, the last judgment, the legends of St. Christopher, St. Laurence, &c. remain very perfect. At the grand entrance, at the south west corner, are, carved in stone, the espousals, or sacrament of marriage; it having formerly been the custom, to place the couple, who came to be married, at the church door, where the priest joined their hands, and performed the greatest part of the matrimonial office: and it was here that the husband endowed his wife with the portion, or dowry contracted for, thence called, *Dos ad ostium ecclesiæ*, or, the
dowry

dowry at the church door. As soon as you enter the cloister from hence, on the left hand, are the two lavatories, where the monks used to wash their hands, before they went into the common eating-hall. Over one of them is carved a fox in a pulpit, in the habit of a secular priest, holding up a goose to his auditory: this was, as were many others of the like kind, intended as a reflection on the secular clergy, or parish priests, to whom the monks, or regulars, bore an inveterate hatred. This antipathy took its first rise from the continual incroachments of the regulars, in procuring to their houses appropriations of every parochial church they could (by which means they obliged the seculars to serve the cures for whatever stipend they pleased to allow them; or, in case of their refusing so to do, got dispensations to serve them themselves) and received its full growth, from the favour which the people in general shewed the secular clergy, pitying them on account of the hardships they laboured under, through the covetousness and oppression of the professed religious.

The pavement of the north side of the cloister was torn up in the great rebellion, and re-laid by William Burleigh, Esq; In this alley queen Elizabeth dined in public, when she visited Norwich in 1578. In memory whereof, her majesty's arms, and those of the nobility who attended her, were painted on the wall of the church, and properly blazoned, with supporters, &c. but are now entirely effaced.

In the south wall remain the niches, wherein the towels and other linen were deposited for the daily use of the common hall, to which the butteries, cellars, kitchens, and other offices joined. The dormitory or dormer, and the infirmary, frater or firmar, were also on this south side. The long inclosed gallery, where the sick monks used to walk, still remains entire, as the priors lodge doth, now the deanry; beyond which were the granaries and other buildings, extending down the lower clofe, now converted into dwelling-houses.

The stone buildings on the right hand of the said entrance, ranging from the west side of the cloister, were the strangers lodgings, the most southern chamber of which is now the library and chapter house; upon the north end of these lodgings, the strangers hall abutted, and extended itself against part of the west side of the cloister, behind the lavatories, near to which was the entrance into it; the rest of that side, and the other parts of the cloister, were divided into cells. On the east side, adjoining to the passage, now leading to Life's Green, stood the prior's chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund: it was entirely demolished at the reformation; and the site of it is at present a yard to the adjoining house. Before the foundation of this chapel, the priors always used that of St. Luke. On this side of the quadrangle, are the dean and chapter's office; and on the north side of the entrance to Life's Green, the gaol or dungeon. The passage, called the dark entry, formerly led to the dormitory, infirmary, kitchen, and other offices.

Of the Bishop's Palace.

On the north side of the church stands the bishop's palace, to which there was anciently a passage from the door of the north transept, arched over with stone, in like manner with the cloisters. From this passage, you entered the palace at the great or common hall, on part of whose site the present chapel is built. The palace, though it stands in part upon the same spot, is not the original one built by the founder of the church, but the work of bishop Salmon, who entirely pulled down the old one, and erected another upon a much larger plan. The works of this prelate were truly magnificent; for he not only rebuilt the palace, but added thereto a noble room, called the great hall, (now demolished) one hundred and ten feet in length, and sixty in breadth, which reached from the south wall of the present chapel to the (now decayed) kitchen, buttery, and other offices, extending nearly to the great gate erected by bishop Alnwyk, leading to St. Martin's plain; the grand entrance into the aforesaid hall is now standing, and the chamber over it used as a repository for the bishop's evidences. The old chapel, and the charnel chapel, with its offices, were likewise of his foundation.

In 1535, bishop Nix, just before his death, with the consent of the prior and chapter, granted a lease for eighty-nine years to the mayor, sheriffs,

and citizens of Norwich, empowering them, for the honour of God and St. George, to hold the guild and feast of St. George in the palace, and to use the buttery, pantry, and kitchen, at the north end thereof, at every feast so held, for the space of fourteen days; provided nevertheless, that neither the king, queen, nor any of the nobility were at the palace at that time. This hall was demolished in the grand rebellion, and the lead sold; but this must have happened after the year 1656, as at that time it was used as a public meeting-house. Since the restoration the palace has received considerable improvements, and more especially in the present century. It is now a very commodious habitation, and the gardens are elegantly laid out.

Of Jesus Chapel.

Jesus Chapel, situated on the north side of the great altar of the cathedral, the passage to which laid through the confessional, was originally the bishop's private chapel; but that being found inconvenient, on account of its distance, bishop Salmon about the year 1300, agreed with the prior and chapter, for a piece of land, lying between the church and the palace, on the east side of the way, leading from the church to the palace, upon which he built a chapel to the honour of the virgin Mary;*

it

* In this chapel was a chauntry of three priests, founded by bishop Ayremine about the year 1331, who purchased the advowson of Thurveton, or Thurlton, and appropriated it to the hospital

it stood about ten or twelve yards to the south of the present chapel, and was a hundred and thirty feet long, and thirty broad: at the restoration it was in so ruinous a condition*, that bishop Reynolds found

hospital of St. Giles, the master of which house was to pay out of the annual profits of that rectory, six marks a year, to each officiating chaplain, who were to be collated by the bishop, and to have apartments in the palace, and to be found meat, drink, and lodging there, at the bishop's cost; they were to pray daily for the soul of the founder, and his family, for the king and his progenitors, and for the welfare of the present bishop of the see, and the souls of all his predecessors. In 1368, they were reduced to two, on pretence that the profits of the rectory would not pay the stipends for the whole number, according to the foundation. In 1448, Bishop Walter Hart discharged the hospital from finding any chaplain, from which time the chauntry wholly ceased.

* Bishop Hall, in his Hard Measure; says, "sheriff Tofts, and alderman Lindsey, attended with many zealous followers, came into my chapel, to look for superstitious pictures, and reliques of idolatry, and sent for me, to let me know they found those win-

dows full of images, which were very offensive, and must be demolished: I told them they were the pictures of some ancient and worthy bishops, as St. Ambrose, St. Austin, &c. It was answered me, that that they were so many popes; and one younger man, amongst the rest, (Townsend as I perceived afterwards) would take upon him to defend, that every diocesan bishop was a pope. I answered him with some scorn, and obtained leave, that I might with the least loss, and defacing of the windows, give order for taking off that offence; which I did, by causing the heads of the pictures to be taken off, since I knew the bodies could not offend." This will in good measure account for our seeing so many of these figures in windows without faces, a piece of white glass generally supplying their place. But these furious reformers did not long keep their temper, for soon after they not only broke the windows to pieces, but tore the lead off the roof, and sold it, and almost totally demolished the building.

found it incapable of reparation; whereupon he pulled it entirely down, and built the present chapel. The antient garden belonging to the palace on the east side of it, and the stables, &c. join, as they always did, to the great entrance.

St. Mary in the Marsh.

The meadow, on part of which this church was built, was antiently called Cow-Holm, that is, the marsh where the cows fed: and that part of the city now called Conisford, was originally named Couesford, or Cowsford, from the ford or passage cross the river, to come at this holm or marsh, the whole of which belonged formerly to the parish of Thorp, and devolved with that manor to bishop Herbert; before whose time all its inhabitants received the sacrament, and were buried at Thorp: and 'till the reformation, all the clergy who possessed rectories in Blofield deanry, came in annual procession to this church, on Whit-Monday, as being within the limits of that deanry. Before bishop Herbert's time, here was a chapel dependant upon the mother church at Thorp, which that bishop pulled down, and rebuilt, and gave it with all Cowholm to the prior and convent, who ever after continued its patrons. The rectory was valued at 5l. 10d. but paid no first fruits, not being taxed: its tenths were 10s. 1d. synodals 12d. and procurations 15d. it was afterward discharged of tenths, being sworn of no value.

In 1493, all lands and gardens, within the precinct, paid their tithes and offerings to this church; as being, from bishop Herbert's time, the parish church of the precinct.

In 1564, John Parkhurst, bishop of Norwich, John Tollar, rector of this parish, and John Salisbury, dean, together with the chapter, patrons of St. Peter Permountergate, St. Mary in the Marsh, and St. Vedast, commonly called St. Vast's or Faith's, agreed to consolidate the said parishes; at which time, all St. Mary's tithes, lying in the precinct, and all pensions, and all tithes of the gardens, lying out of the precinct, on the north side of St. Vedast's lane, as inclosed with a wall or pale down to the river, were reserved to the rector of the new founded rectory of Jesus chapel in the cathedral, now assigned to the parishioners of St. Mary, dwelling within the precinct, for a parish church; and the ornaments, plate, &c. belonging to St. Mary's, were, in consequence hereof, removed thither. On the first of June following, by virtue of the act of the 37th of Henry VIII. that part of the rectory and parsonage of St. Mary aforesaid, lying within the precinct, with all its rights and members, was consolidated to the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the south isle of the cathedral; from thence forward to be called the parish church of St. Mary and St. John. The site, lead, bells, and buildings, of the church of St. Mary, with the church-yard, and ground on the north and south sides thereof, were reserved to the use of the dean and chapter, and the plate, jewels, books, and other ornaments, removed to St. John's chapel, for the use of the parishioners. St. Mary's church, after remaining some time useless, and being stripped of its lead, was

was converted into a dwelling-house, and so continued 'till very lately. It stands in the lower Close, on the right hand, going down to the ferry.

Not long after the consolidation, the dean and chapter, desirous of having the south aisle open and unincumbered, assigned to the parishioners the chapel of St. Luke, for their parish church; and the aisle between that chapel and the south transept, was at the same time allotted them for a burial-place, for their principal inhabitants; and thus it has continued ever since. The last institution to this rectory was in 1579; from that time it has been held by sequestration. The present curate is the Rev. Mr. Wm. Primatt. See page 388.†

St. Ethelbert's, or St. Albert's,

Parochial chapel, was founded before the cathedral, as the situation of its parish evidently proves, part of it lying within, and part without the limits of the precinct. The chapel, which stood on the left hand as you go out of the monastery gate, at the south end of Tombland, was burnt down by the citizens, in the grand insurrection in 1272; and the parish thereupon united to that of St. Mary in the Marsh: when it was agreed that all the parishioners, dwelling within the precinct, should pay their tithes and oblations to the rector there; and those without the precinct, to the rector of St. Cuthbert. After the insurrection was appeased, the citizens, as some sort of recompence for the injury done to the convent,

† The chapel of St. Luke has been thrice augmented by lot.

vent, built the present handsome gate, with a large chapel over it, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, or Albert, now used as part of the bishop's office. There were four other gates leading into the precinct, one of which, now demolished, opened into St. Vedast's lane; another, called the hospital gate, leading to St. Giles's, or the great hospital; a third opens on St. Martin's Plain, and is called the bishop's great gate; and the fourth, called Erpingham's, or the lower gate, opens against the west end of the cathedral, built as a penance, on a suspicion of Lollardy, by Sir Thomas Erpingham. The eastern part of the precinct is bounded by the river, over which there is, and immemorially hath been, a ferry; the keeper whereof is appointed by patent from the dean and chapter. It is called Sandlin's ferry, from one of that name who formerly kept it. Near this ferry was anciently a large canal, communicating with the river, by which all goods, &c. brought by water, were conveyed into the lower Close, and the fish-ponds, belonging to the convent, supplied with water.

The Charnel-house,

Now the free-school, is situated between the west end of the church and Erpingham's gate, opening on to Tombland, and had bishop Salmon for its founder, who died in 1325; the porch was ad-

ded by bishop Hart. The upper charnel-house, now the school-room, was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; under it was a lower charnel chapel, dedicated to the same saint, and the charnel-house itself: the whole of which is now used as a vault, or cellar. The charnel-house, by leave of the sacrist, was used as a depository for the bones of all persons buried in Norwich, provided they were dry, and clean from flesh.

There belonged to these chapels, four officiating priests, nominated by the prior in full chapter, and in case of vacancy, by the sub-prior. They had apartments near the charnel-house, (now converted into a dwelling for the school-master) and kept a common table. The arched vault is supported by two rows of pillars, fourteen feet high; at the entrance, on the right hand, was a holy water stone, and on the other side a niche, where formerly an image stood.

The foundation deed bears date the fourth of October, 1316, by which it appears, that the founder had purchased the advowson of Westhall St. Andrew in Suffolk, and appropriated it to the prior and convent, who were to receive all the tithe corn of the parish, and pay yearly to the principal officiating chaplain, six marks, and to each of the other three, five marks and a half: the small tithes were reserved to the vicar, who was then presented by the prior and convent, as he now is by the dean and chapter. Besides these four chaplains, there were two others appointed by the founder himself,

himself, whose stipends were paid by the cellarer of the monastery, out of certain lands lying in Crefingham, Hopton, and Ashill, purchased of Sir Walter de Norwych, Knt. and settled on the prior and convent for that purpose.

This religious house, altho' not taxed, was valued at 19l. a year, at its dissolution in 1548; when Edward Warner, Knt. and Richard Catlyn, Gent. obtained a grant of it, to them and their heirs, by the name of the chapel called the charnel-house, within the precinct of the cathedral, of the Holy Trinity, at Norwich; to hold the site thereof, with all its appurtenances, of the king, as of his manor of Drayton in Norfolk, by fealty only, in free soccage, and not in capite. This grant bears date the first of July, in the second year of Edward VI. In the following year they sold it to Thomas Bere, of Norwich, goldsmith; he soon after conveyed it to Robert Jermy; who, on the 4th of October, 1549, sold it to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of Norwich, who bought it in part of the 200l. per annum, which they had a licence to purchase in mortmain, as an addition to the revenues of the hospital in Holme-street. The dean and chapter had always disputed the validity of the grant; and, to hinder its taking place, leased the said charnel house, by indenture bearing date the 5th of February, 1578, to queen Elizabeth, and her assigns, for a hundred years, to commence at Lady-day, 1579, at the yearly rent of ten shillings. The queen assigned her term to Richard Coningsby

and Nich. Brooke, Esqrs. and they to John Bate, Gent. who conveyed his right to the dean and chapter.

But notwithstanding all this, done with a view of strengthening their title, they were so far dissatisfied with it, as to enter into an agreement with the city, to leave the whole matter to the final determination of Richard Davy and Richard Godfrey, Esqrs. each party binding themselves in the penalty of five hundred marks to abide by their arbitration. Upon hearing the evidence, the arbitrators, on the 11th of January, 1582, determined in favour of the city, whose right to the premises was fully ascertained; they paying, however, to the dean and chapter, the sum of three shillings and four-pence yearly, at Easter, for a parcel of land lying within their precinct.

They soon after acknowledged the right of the city to the houses built upon the precinct wall, at the north-west corner of it; and granted a licence to make a door-way through, and to place windows in their wall, and to open another door-way into the school-master's garden, on the corporation's paying them four-pence a year, as an acknowledgment of their right in the said wall.

By the hospital charter, dated May 7, 1547, the first of Edward VI. the corporation is oblig'd to appoint a school-master and usher, and to pay their stipends out of the revenues assigned by that charter; to the master 10l. a year, and to the usher 6l. 13s. 4d. The mayor, and major part of the alermen

aldermen for the time being, have the nomination of them, and are to provide them with convenient dwelling-houses, over and above the foregoing stipends. They are both removeable ' for any
' great crime by them, or either of them committed,
' or for being negligent or disobedient, in perform-
' ing and doing, those good and reasonable ordinan-
' ces and commands, which shall be assigned or or-
' dered to them, or any one of them hereafter.' Before this grant, the corporation had opened a school in the infirmary, belonging to the dissolved convent of black friars, in performance of their promise to the king, when he gave them that monastery: but after the dean and chapter had given up all pretensions to the charnel-house, they assigned the chaplains houses there for a dwelling for the school-master, and fitted up the upper chapel for a school room, as it still continues. The present master is the Rev. Mr. Edward Symonds, and the usher the Rev. Mr. Tho. Nichols. The master has now a salary of 50l. a year, and a dwelling house; and the usher 30l. but no house.

Of the Deanry of the City of Nor- wich.

The whole ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the city (except the several peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter) was anciently in the dean of the deanry of the city of Norwich; who was collated by the bishop, and had power of granting probate of wills
of

of all persons dying in his deanry, except of clerks, and gentlemen at arms (all such belonging to the bishop only) and except of those who possessed any goods out of the jurisdiction of the deanry; theirs being proveable in the archdeacon's office.

In 1297, Thomas Silvestre held the deanries of Norwich and Taverham, together with the churches of St. Simon and Jude, St. Swithin, and Croftweyt, and insisted that they were all united, and appendant, to his deanry; but as he was not able to produce any instrument of union, at his death in 1329 bishop William united the two deanries, but at the same time separated them from the churches. In this state they continued 'till the reformation, when these, with the other rural deanries, were abolished, and their whole jurisdiction transferred to the archdeacon.

Conisford Great Ward,

Is composed of the three small wards of South Conisford, North Conisford, and Berstreet.

South Conisford Ward,

Contains, without the walls, that part of Trowse, on this side the river, called Trowse Millgate, from the water mills there, and the priory or parish of St. James at Carrow: and within the walls, the present parishes of St. Peter Southgate, St. Etheldred, and St. Julian.

St.

St. Peter Southgate.

The fouthern gate as it was anciently called, now Conisford gate, is fituated in this parish: very near it, on the west, runs the river Wensum, between two towers; in that which stands on the east side of the river formerly dwelt the keeper of the old boom, or beam, which went across the river at this place. This boom served to stop all suspected persons coming up the river, as well as to hinder vessels going out without paying the city toll. Entering the city at this gate, on the right hand lieth the ancient site (tho' now built upon) of St. Olave's chapel, a parochial chapel long before the Conquest, united to the rectory of St. Peter Southgate in the reign of Edward III. and the chapel itself demolished before 1345. It was subject to the archdeacon of Norwich, and paid 3d. synodals. This parish, with all those on the east side of the street, constituted Lower or Nether Conisford, as those on the west side did Over or Upper Conisford; and being situated near the city gate is now called,

St. Peter Southgate, and anciently St. Peter de Bither.

A rectory, originally in the paronage of the abbey and convent of St. Benedict at Holme, but since the dissolution, in that of the bishop of Norwich, in right of that house, who pays the sequestrator a yearly stipend of 5l. the voluntary contributions, in

in dean Prideaux's time, amounted to 5l. more; and it hath been augmented by lot with 200l. of queen Anne's bounty: so that the whole amounts to about 14l. a year. It hath been held by sequestration for near a hundred years at the nomination of the bishop, is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and hath service once a fortnight. The Rev. Mr. John Brooks is the present sequestrator.

The steeple is square, and hath three bells; the nave, south porch, and chancel, are tiled. The guild of St. Peter, commonly called the fishermens guild, was held here.

To the south and west of this church lie the hills, called Butter-hills, but corruptly, the true name being Boteler's, or Butler's hills, on whose summit stands the black, or governor's tower, which commands the city and river to a great distance. It was used in the time of the plague as a pest-house. These hills formerly belonged to the prioress and convent of Carrowe, and were frequently the subject of dispute between them and the mayor and commonalty of Norwich, who claimed a right there; to put a stop to all further dispute concerning them, in 1521 the prioress leased them to the city for ever, at a rent of 10s. a year, with power of entry for non-payment. The religious concerned in this parish, were the abbot of Holme, who was taxed for his temporals 16d. and the prioress of Carrowe 2s. 6d.* The next parish was

St.

* Near the lime-kilns, without Conisford gate, stood formerly a row of houses, belonging to the corporation, consisting of fourteen small tenements, called Beggar's Row, lett at about 4l. per ann. now totally demolished.

St. Edward's.

The church stood on the west side of Conisford-street, and its church-yard abutted upon the north side of the site of St. Hildebrond's hospital: its east end ranged even with the west end of St. Etheldred's church, from which, at its south-west corner, it was not distant more than a hundred yards. It was an ancient rectory, in the patronage of the prioress of Carrowe, valued at 40s. and paid 3d. synodals. About the end of the thirteenth century, it was united to St. Julian's; for in 1305, we find that Hugh de Creyte was instituted to the annexed churches of St. Edward and St. Julian, on the presentation of the prioress of Carrowe; and ever since they have continued as one parish.

Adjoining to the west end of this church stood a chapel, called Hildebrond's chapel, founded by Hildebrond the mercer, for daily service to be performed there for the use of his hospital. In 1540, at the dissolution of the aforesaid hospital, its site, with that of the hospital, passed to the mayor and commonalty, of whom it is now held by lease. The advowson was united to, and continued with those of St. Julian and St. Clement. The three parishes, after their union, were valued at 3l. 6s. 2d. in the king's books, paid 12d. synodals, and 10d. procurations.

The common stathe, or key, called the new common key in the time of Henry VI. lies in this parish, and belongs to the city; the annual rent

that time 8l. 11s. 10d. It was heretofore called Calves stathe. The religious concerned here, were the abbot of Ramfeye, who was taxed for his temporals at 5s. and the abbot of Langley at 2s. On the south side of this church-yard was situated

Hildebrond's Hospital ;

Or Hildebrond's Spital, called Ivy-hall, or St. Mary's Hospital,

Founded about the year 1216, by Hildebrond the mercer, and Maud his wife ; who put it under the patronage of the bishop. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and consisted of a common hall, and large chamber over it, for the use of the custos, or keeper ; with several other, both upper and lower, rooms, appropriated for lodgings for such poor people as wanted houses ; who, besides their lodging, had fire allowed them. The chapel, for the service of the hospital, joined to the west end of St. Edward's church. The mastership was valued at 5l. a year, and the other revenues at 14s. 3d. At the dissolution it was granted to the city, with all its revenues, and a croft, called Hildebrond's spital croft.

St. Etheldred's Church.

Is a small building, with a round steeple, having one small bell ; the nave and south porch are covered with reed, and the chancel is tiled. It was
a rectory

a rectory 'till the year 1272, in the presentation of the prior and convent of Norwich, when the bishop appropriated it to the office of cellarer, or keeper of the refectory there, to find cloths, napkins, glassess, spoons, and pots, for the use of the monks table in the refectory or common eating-hall. The profits were taken by that officer, who served the cure by a stipendiary priest, 'till the dissolution; from which time 'till March 10, 1550, the 4th of Edward VI. it continued in the dean and chapter, when they granted the church, church-yard, walls, bells, steeple, &c. to the mayor and citizens for five hundred years, at 4d. per ann. rent, as part of the revenues of St. Giles's hospital in Norwich. On this grant, the right of nomination to the cure devolved to the mayor and aldermen, who pay the curate a stipend of 5l. a year, as the convent had formerly done.

There are divers pieces of arable and meadow land, &c. lying in Trowse, Brakendale, Lakenham, and Carrowe, which pay tithes to this church, as do part of Boteler's hills, and other lands and gardens within the walls; all which are exactly described in the sixth register of the cathedral, fol. 82. The chancel was always repaired by the convent, and is now by the corporation. It was valued at 40s. taxed at 20s. and paid 3d. synodals. Service is performed in it once a fortnight. It hath been augmented by queen Anne's bounty by lot, and the arbitrary contributions, according to Dr. Prideaux, are valued at 6l. per ann. The Rev. Mr. John

Brooks is the present curate. The religious concerned here were the prior of Norwich, the prioress of Carrowe, the dean of the chapel in the fields, the abbot of Wymondham, and the abbot of Langley.

Many persons of distinction had formerly their city houses in this parish, as Sir Thomas de Helgheton, Knt. whose house was called Gosehill hall. The ancient seat of the family surnamed de Norwich stood likewise in this parish; and in the time of king Henry III. was possessed by Henry de Norwich. In 1485, it was the city house of the abbot of Wymondham; and after the dissolution belonged to Sir James Hobart, Knt.

The capital messuage, commonly called the **M**usick-house, was anciently the dwelling-house of **M**oses the Jew; a man of great wealth, power, and influence, in the time of William Rufus: from his grandson Isaac, it obtained the name of Isaac's hall; after his death it escheated to king John, whose successor, Henry III, gave it to Sir William de Valeres, Knt. In 1290, it was owned by Alan de Frestone, archdeacon of Norfolk, who had a chapel there, but soon after refused, as prejudicing the revenues of the church of St. Etheldred. In 1626, it was the estate of John Paston, Esq; and in 1633, the city house of Lord Chief Justice Coke.

Opposite to the north side of St. Etheldred's church-yard, and in Holgate-lane, stood the house of that valiant knight Sir Robert de Salle, killed by the rebels in the reign of Edward III. It was afterwards

ward called Baist's place. North of the Musick-house lies the old common flathe, commonly called the town flathe, in the dissolved parish of

St. Clement in Conisford,

Commonly called St. Clement at the Well, from a common well, or cistern, situated near it. This church was a very antient one, and built long before the conquest. The advowson was in William de Wendling in king John's time, and from him descended to his son William, who gave it to the abbey of his own foundation, at Wendling in Norfolk; together with the houses standing near the church, which he purchased in 1266 of Henry, son of Richard de Witton; and the key, or flathe, now the old common flathe, which he bought at the same time of the city. In 1456, Edmund, abbot of Wendling, and his convent, released all their right in the advowson, flathe, and houses, to the corporation, for one hundred marks, to be paid them in five years, by twenty marks a year. The advowson also of the chapel of St. Anne, which stood near St. Anne's flathe, but then demolished, and united to St. Clement's, was particularly conveyed with it. In 1458, it was declared a common flathe, when a crane, &c. were erected there at the expense of the city. In 1482, it was perpetually united to the rectory of St. Julian; before which time it used to pay sixpence yearly for synodals. In 1559, the corporation sold the church and church-yard, to Thomas Keteringham,

Keteringham, and his heirs for ever; since which time it has continued, and still continues, private property. The religious concerned here, were the prioress of Carrowe, the abbots of Langley and Wendling, the dean of the chapel in the field, and the prior of Norwich. In this parish was Thorp's Place, first the city house of Sir William de Rochyng, Knt. sheriff of Norfolk in 1284, and afterward of William de Surlingham.

St. Julian's Church,

Was founded before the Conquest, and given to the nuns of Carrowe by king Stephen, their founder. It hath a round steeple, and but one bell; the north porch and nave are tiled, and the chancel thatched. Dr. Prideaux says, that it had 7l. per ann. certain endowment, and that the arbitrary contributions were about 8l. It was sworn of the clear yearly value of 19l. 13s. 1d. and consequently is capable of augmentation. The religious concerned here, were the abbot of Warbone, whose temporals were taxed at 8s. 4d. the prioress of Carrowe, the prior of Norwich, and the dean of the chapel in the fields. In 1737, St. Julian, with the annexed parishes of St. Edward and St. Clement, and the chapel of St. Anne, were consolidated to the parish of All Saints in Berstreet. The service here is once a fortnight, and the present rector the Rev. Mr. Richard Brooke.

On the east side of the church-yard stood an anchorage, inhabited by an anchoress, or recluse, 'till the

the dissolution. These anchorets, or anchoresses, were a sort of monks, properly called anachorites, from a Greek word signifying to retire; they obtained also the name of recluses, or incluses, from their being shut up in their cells or anchorages: of these there were two sorts, the eremite or hermit, so called from the Greek word meaning a wilderness, the place of their habitation, therein following the example of Elias and St. John the Baptist; and the recluse, or anchoress, who pretended to follow the example of Judith. On the south side of this churchyard, abutting eastward upon the street, stood a house of friers, of the order of our Lady, called *Fratres de Domina*, a sort of begging friers, who observed the rule of St. Austin; their proper dress was a white coat, over which they wore a black cloak, and a friers cowl of the same colour: their order took its rise about the year 1288, and in the year 1290 was introduced here. They continued in this house 'till the reign of king Edward III. when the brethren all dying in the great pestilence in 1348, their habitation became, and still remains, private property.

Robert Rufus, or the Red, in the time of Henry II. built a capital messuage in this parish, which for a long time was known by the name of the Stonehouse: it afterwards belonged to William de Donwico, or Donwich, who gave it to St. Giles's hospital.

In 1296, the lady Cecily de Howe prioress of Carrowe, built a house here, for the prioresses to reside

reside at whenever they pleased; which afterward coming into the possession of the Bardolfs, was called Bardolf's Place. The capital messuage, called Gournay's Place, was, in 1558 the city house of Tho. Gawdy, Esq; and afterward belonged to the Pastons, from whom it passed to the family of the Cookes. Adjoining to the north side of this house was the key anciently called Kyrmer-hoppe, with a messuage belonging to the Berneys. The messuage of Sir Miles Stapleton, Knt. laid on the north of the former and joined to it, afterward the property of Edward Grey, Esq; and to the north of that, the house of Sir William Boleyn, Knt. afterward of the Lady Anne Boleyn. Midday's Inn took its name from Roger Midday, who in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. purchased it of the abbot and canons of Waborne: it descended afterward to the Cookes, and is now a publick-house, the sign of the Three Jolly Wherrymen.

Upper or North Conisford.

St. Michael's Church in Conisford,

Was a rectory valued at twenty shillings, and paid three-pence synodals. In 1360 it was sold to the Austin friers, who bound themselves and successors for the payment of the synodals, and one penny a year to the high altar of the cathedral, towards a procession to be made on the octaves of the Trinity. Soon after they had interest sufficient
to

to get it united to the parish of St. Peter Permou-tergate, when they pulled down the church, and upon the site thereof, and of the church-yard, built their cloister.

Almost opposite to this church, on the west side of the street, stood Thorp's Place, to which the advowson was long appendant; and to the north side of that building joined the messuage of Thomas Codde, now belonging to the hospital of St. Giles.

The religious concerned here, were the prior of Norwich, the prioress of Carrowe, and the abbot of Langley. The whole of this parish, on the east side of the street, was possessed by the

Augustine, or Austin Friars,

Or Augustinian Eremites or Hermits:

One of the four principal orders of friars, though the latest in point of time. Their first arrival in England was in the year 1252, when they settled in Broad-street, London; but, being begging friars, soon dispersed themselves into the principal places in England. They came to this city in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. and settled themselves in a messuage given them by one Roger Minniot, who upon that account was esteemed their founder. In 1360, having before gotten into their possession the whole of St. Michael's parish on the east side of the street, except the church and church-yard, they purchased them also, and on their site, and on that of their former dwelling, built a noble
I i i
cloister,

cloister and conventual church, one hundred and fifty yards long and thirty wide; with a second cloister on its south side: the whole was inclosed by a high wall, and finished in 1368. In 1429, they obtained a charter of confirmation of their foundation and revenues, with license to inclose another common lane within their site; by which means their convent was rendered perfectly commodious. In this state it continued 'till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. took it into his own hands, and at his death left it to his son and successor Edward VI. who, in 1547, made a grant to Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt. and Catherine his wife, and William Lord Willoughby, of all the site and precinct of the Augustine friers in Norwich, and all that piece of ground, as it was inclosed with high stone walls, called Conisford Place, with all the orchards, gardens, and two acres of land thereto adjoining, and right of fishing thereto belonging, in the tenure or occupation of Sir John Godsalve, Knt. to be held of the king, as of the honour of Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire, by fealty only, in free soccage, without any payment whatever; who the same year sold it to the said Sir John Godsalve. In 1594 it was in the family of the Blundevilles, who sold it to the Pastons. It has been said that it was once in the possession of the duke of Norfolk, who converted it into a garden; from which report, whether true or not, it still retains the name of My Lord's Garden.

The church was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. Augustine, and had three guilds held in

in it, viz. of St. Augustine, or the shoemakers guild; of the Holy Cross; and of St. Margaret: but the place of the greatest profit to the convent, was the chapel of our Lady, called *SCALA COELI*, to which pilgrims were continually resorting, and making their offerings at the altar there, on account of the many pardons and indulgences granted by the popes to this place: this being the only chapel (except that of the same name at Westminster, and another of our Lady in St. Botolph's church at Boston) which enjoyed equally extensive privileges and indulgences with the chapel of *Scala-coeli* at Rome. These friars, to do them justice, were always reckoned a society of learned men, good disputants, and eloquent preachers, and remarkably industrious in propagating learning. The priors were chosen by the major part of their convent; they were entirely free from episcopal jurisdiction, and immediately subject to the pope. On the west side of the street, but a little more to the north, stands the church of

St. Peter Permouthergate.

So called from a gate formerly situated near the church-yard, at the foot of the mount, or hill. It was originally a rectory, in the patronage of Roger Bigot, by whom it was given to the monastery of the cathedral church in Norwich, and at their request appropriated to the infirmary there, whose keeper received the profits, and paid a sti-

pendiary chaplain for serving the cure; who had a dwelling in the church-yard, originally the rectory house. It pays 12d. synodals, but is not taxed. Dean Prideaux says, that it has endowments to the value of 10l. per ann. and that the voluntary annual contributions amount to 10l. more. The present building is a very handsome fabrick, erected in 1486.

At the east end of the chancel stands a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, now used as a vestry. The tower is a fine square building, and hath a clock and five bells: the nave, south porch, and vestry are leaded, and the chancel is tiled. The windows of this chancel are adorned with the images of the following saints, viz. St. Catherine, St. Margaret, St. Barbara, St. Edward, St. John, St. Wulstan, St. Theobald, emblems of the four evangelists, &c. and round it stand twenty-four stalls, formerly belonging to the several chauntry and soul priests, who lived in the college, at the north-east corner of the church-yard, belonging to the Pied friers, so called from their outward garment, which was black and white, like a magpye. When they quitted it, upon their being obliged to join one of the four principal orders, it devolved to the hospital of Bek, at Billingsford in Norfolk, and was made use of by the master of that hospital as his city house, where he received all such chauntry or soul priests, or secular chaplains, as had served in this church, or any where else. Here they lived quite in a collegiate manner, paying for their commons; and continued to do so till the dissolution.

From a table of benefactions hung up near the north door, it appears, that "Thomas Codde, Esq; gave 10l. per ann. to the curate, to the poor 10s. per ann. and four nobles for knights meat."

This worthy magistrate, by his last will, devised to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of Norwich, after the decease of Joan his wife, his paled close in Conisford, which he bought of Thomas King; upon this express condition, that the receivers of the rents of St. Giles's hospital, commonly called God's house, shall receive the profits of the said close, and yearly pay 26s. 8d. to the aldermen of the ward of North Conisford, and the church-wardens of this parish for the time being, towards the discharge of the queen's tax within the said ward, whenever it shall be granted, and the citizens meat*, during the continuance of any parliament, as hath heretofore been paid. He further devised to the corporation, for the relief of the poor in the said hospital, all those his meadows, edifices, gardens, and orchards, which he bought of Thomas King, and also his gardens and tenements in St. Benedict's, with a tenement which he held under lease from the dean and chapter of Norwich in the said parish, &c.†

The

* Citizens or knights meat, was the daily allowance to the burgeses or knights of shires, during their attendance in parliament, paid them by their constituents.

† By his will he ordered an obit to be observed yearly in the church of St Peter Permouthergate, with a dirge on the eve of every obit, and mass and requiem to be sung the day following, at which

The heads of his will, bearing date October 12, 1558, are annually read at his commemoration sermon, preached here before the court of mayoralty on the Sunday preceding the feast of St. Thomas; and the sum of 2l. 1s. 8d. is generally allowed towards the charge of the commemoration sermon, and for payments made at it to the several persons attending there.†

This

which they were to pray for his soul, his wife's, father's and mother's souls, &c. And he further ordered the sum of 26s. 8d. to be distributed at his obit, in the following manner; to four priests 6d. each; to four clerks 3d. each; to the parish priests 8d; to twelve beadsmen attending there 2d. each; to the parish clerk for ringing the bells and setting the herse 3s. 4d. for lights round the herse 1s. for ten poor people standing about it 6s. 8d. and 10s. being the residue, to the poor of North Conisford.

† In the middle alley of this church, about eight feet from the font, the famous Thomas Codde, mayor of Norwich in Kett's rebellion, lies interred: on the stone, covering him, is the following inscription,

M. S.

Hic jacet, et per annos CXV,
Jacuit, quod mortale fuit,
Sed non quod reliquum fuit,
Viri istius boni et benefici
THOMÆ CODD quondam
Senioris, et rebellanti KETTO
Opportuni, fidelis, et strenui,
Civitatis hujus NORWICI, majoris.
Ne ignorarent posteris, cui hæc
Parochia, imo civitas NORW.
Tantum debent, notum esse
Pie voluit, omnium qui bene
Fecerunt, gratissimus Cultor,
J. J.

This parish is composed of the united parishes of St. John the Evangelist, St. Vedast, commonly called St. Faith, St. Albert, near the monastery gates, and part of that of St. Mary in the Marsh: Some portion of it laid in the bailiwick or jurisdiction of the castle. The religious concerned here were the prioress of Carrowe, the priors of Cokesford and Norwich, and the dean of the chapel in the fields. Abutting north on the church-yard stood a house belonging to the Berney family, called Berney's Inn; and to the south of that the city house of the Heydons. The corner house on the north side of Toft-lane belonged, in 1315, to Adam de Toft, from whom the lane took its name: and that on the west side of the street opposite to the Rose-lane, in 1370, belonged to Sir Tho. Erpingham, Knt. and the adjoining one, more westerly, in 1371, to Sir John Reppes, Knt. It is a perpetual curacy, and the Rev. Mr. Sparrowe is the present curate.

The parish of St. John the Evangelist in Southgate, or Conisford,

Was a rectory, valued at 26s. 8d. and appropriated to the priory of Norwich: about the year 1300, it was annexed to the parish of St. Peter Permoungate. The church stood at the north corner of the Rose-lane, and after its union was purchased by the Grey friers, who pulled it down, and laid the site of it into their monastery.

Cooke's Hofpital,

In the Rose-lane, was founded and endowed by Robert and Thomas Cooke, Esqrs. brothers, aldermen of Berstreet ward, and mayors of this city, for the habitations of ten poor women, either maids or widows, being sixty years of age or upwards; such as have inhabited in the city for ten years before their nomination, 'been of good report, and behaved soberly and honestly.' The present endowment is 31l. a year, chargeable on the estates of the late Thomas Cooke, Esq; in the parish of St. Peter Permouthergate: out of which each poor woman receives 13s. a quarter, amounting in the whole, for the year, to 26l. the remaining 5l. to be annually laid out in repairing the houses of the said hospital, if they require it, the overplus, if there be any, (after allowing the city chamberlain 1cs. a year, for looking after the repairs, and paying the poor women their respective quarteridge) to be applied towards clothing the eldest or most indigent of the women inhabiting the said rooms: And the owner and owners, for the time being, of the messuages, houses, orchards, &c. part of the estate tied for the payment of the said 31l. which messuages, &c. were purchased by Tho. Cooke, Esq; of Mrs. Whall and her daughters, shall from time fill up any vacancies that may happen in the said hospital. §

On the east end of this hospital abuts the churchyard of St. Vedast, commonly called St. Faith:

the

§ Mr. James Fisher, merchant, is the present owner.

the church was founded before the time of the Confessor. About the year 1190, it was appropriated to the office of Almoner of the cathedral, who served the cure by a stipendiary priest||; in 1540 it was pulled down, and in 1562 the parish consolidated to St. Peter's Permouthergate. The churchyard is leased out by the dean and chapter.

Skipwith's Place, in this parish, so called from William Skipwith, Esq; the owner in the time of Henry VI. and Edward the IV. was for some time the city house of the duke of Exeter, then of Sir William Elmham, Knt. Sir John Carbone, Knt. of the Morleys, and of the lord Bardolf. It now belongs to St. Giles's hospital.

In this parish lies the island called the Swan Bank, and several pieces of land obtained out of the river, which pay small rents to the city.

The Grey Friars.

Franciscan, or friars minors, took their origin from St. Francis of Assisium, or Assise, a city of the dutchy of Spoleto in Italy, so named from its proximity to mount Assi. This seraphical father as he is called, was born of wealthy parents in the year 1182, and brought up to merchandise till he was twenty two years of age; at which time he abandoned the world, renounced all claim to his father's

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|| In Richard II. time the almoner allowed the curate 40s. a year; 9s. 8d. for a gown, and 13s. and 4d. for robes: and paid likewise all expenses incurred by the repairs of the chancel, &c.

ther's inheritance, cast off his shoes, and threw away his money; and contenting himself with one despicable coat, and a mantle or cloak, such as is usually worn by the shepherds in Italy, he girded himself with a knotted cord or rope, and applied himself to the drawing up a set of rules, containing not only the three vows of obedience, chastity, and poverty, essential to all religious orders, but many other laws, which his disciples solemnly bound themselves to follow; such as, to live without property in house, place, or thing, as pilgrims and strangers in this world, and to be obedient to their superiors in all things not contrary to their conscience, or to the rules which he had prescribed them. The name he fixed upon for his fraternity was that of minors; not only because they utterly renounced all temporal interest, but from that humility and lowliness of mind which their profession obliged them to cultivate. They are sometimes called Mendicants, from their subsisting chiefly on alms, which they begged, as all friars did; from thence called begging friars. Their habit consisted of a loose grey garment, reaching down to their heels, girded about the loins with a cord or rope: and from the colour of this garment they got the name of Grey Friars. He established the rules of his order in 1290, and became himself the first general of it, by the approbation of pope Innocent III. confirmed in the Lateran council 1215.

The first general chapter, or congregation of his order, was held in the year 1217, from which he
sent

sent out several missionaries to preach the gospel amongst different nations; who met with such astonishing success, that at his second general chapter, held in 1219, in a little church near Assise, which had been given to him by the Benedictine monks, and was the first church and convent of the order, he found five thousand friers, who had prescribed to his rules, attending him in the fields. He hereupon resolved to extend his mission throughout the whole world, as well Pagan as Christian, hoping to bring the one to the faith of Christ, and reduce the other to the primitive piety of the first professors of that faith. With this view, he ordered nine of his friers to set out for England, four clerks and five lay brothers, and placed over them brother Agnellus de Pifa, as first minister provincial of his order there. The place of their first settlement was at Canterbury, where, upon their receiving a fresh supply, they divided themselves, some proceeding to London, others to Oxford and Cambridge, and others, in 1226, to this city, being the year in which St. Francis, their founder, died. Here they first fixed themselves in a house given them by John de Hastingsford, situated in Conisford, between the churches of St. Vedast and St. Cuthbert; and continued there some time. In 1284, they obtained a licence from king Edward I. to inclose and take into their site a common lane; and in 1288, procured a confirmation of their foundation, and the liberty of making purchases to enlarge their precincts; which they were well enabled to do from the large and numer-

ous benefactions they had received. Soon after this they laid the foundation of a noble church, the length of whose nave, from the west window to the folding doors at the tower or steeple, was a hundred and fifty feet; from thence to the folding doors entering the choir, being the interspace for the belfry or steeple, fifty feet; the breadth of the nave and ailes were about eighty feet; the length one hundred and fifty feet nearly, and the breadth fifty. The cloister, on the south side, was a quadrangle, its side equal to the length of the nave. The church was finished in the space of a few years, and dedicated to St. Francis.

This convent was a place of very great resort, and the chapter-house a noble room about one hundred and thirty feet long, situated on the east side of the cloister, frequently used on public business: the great dispute between the city and convent of the Holy Trinity, was heard and settled here in 1492 (see page 149.) In 1537, the lord Surrey lodged here; and soon after the convent was dissolved, and the site, church, &c. granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, earl marshal of England, and his heirs, to be held in free burgage by fealty only. In this noble family it continued only till the year 1544, when it was seized by the king, and a grant passed of part of the messuages, &c. to Paul Gresham and Francis Boldero, Gents. and their heirs: that part of the site not hereby vested, reverted to the Norfolk family, on queen Mary's reversing the attainder; and continued in it till 1559, when the duke fold

fold it to the corporation for 200l. who, on the 27th of February, 1688, fold part of the said site to alderman Robert Cooke, and his heirs for ever*.

There were three guilds held here; one to the honour of our Lady; the second to that of St. John the Evangelist; and the third to that of St. Barbara. The chapel contiguous to the choir was dedicated to our Lady, and that on the south side of the church to our Saviour. The image of our Lady of Pity stood on the north side of the nave.

They possessed also two anchorages, of which one stood on the site of the demolished church of St. John, and the other directly opposite to the street leading to the Red Well.

The English province of friers minors was divided into seven custodies: 1. London. 2. York. 3. Cambridge. 4. Bristol. 5. Oxford. 6. Newcastle. 7. Worcester. This monastery was in the third custody, which contained the several convents at Cambridge, Norwich, Colchester, Bury, Dunwich, Walsingham, Yarmouth, Ipswich, and Lynn. They had a most noble library, which was utterly destroyed at the dissolution of the monastery †. A
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* One of the cloisters of this convent was called Pardon-Cloister, on account of the indulgences granted by the pope to all such persons as should be buried there; a matter which produced many advantages to the brethren.

† The famous Thomas de Bungay, commonly called fri-

er Bungay, received the first rudiments of education in this convent, from whence he removed to Oxford, and there took a doctor's degree in divinity; after having visited the city of Paris, and been admitted to the same degree there, with universal applause, on account of his extraordinary erudition,

little more towards the north, on the same side of the street, stood the

Church of St. Cuthbert;

Now totally demolished. The house, inhabited by John Vere, Esq; stands in the church-yard, which abutted on the west upon the street leading to Tombland. It was a rectory, valued at 6s. 8d. about the year 1492 perpetually united to the church of St. Mary the Less at the monastery gates, and demolished in 1530. That division of the parish, lying on the east side of the street, was partly in the fee of the prior of Norwich, and partly in that of the castle, exclusive of the city. The suffragans tenements, standing upon the castle fee, were built by John Underwood, suffragan to bishop Nix; and by him given to the city. The house late alderman Arnam's, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Donne, was built on their site. This whole street was burnt down in the great fire in 1507, and in 1530, the void grounds were purchased by alderman Augustine Steward, Nicholas Hare, and Leonard Spencer, Gents. of Lancelot Wharton, prior of St. Faith's, the prioress of Bungay, and others,

dition, he returned to Oxford and became theologial professor in that university. He not only possessed a thorough knowledge of the philosophy of those times, but greatly excelled in the science of the mathematics, and from his skill in the secrets of nature, performed so

many uncommon experiments, not only far above the comprehension of the vulgar, but totally unintelligible to men of some learning, that he was looked upon by many, as a dealer in the black art, or as the common people express it, a conjuror.

others, and conveyed by them to the use of the city.

The religious concerned here, were the abbot of Langley, whose temporals were taxed at 6s. 8d. the prioress of Bungay, and the prior of St. Faith's. A rent of 12d. issuing out of a house here, belonged to the prebend of the chancellorship of the chapel of St. Mary in the Fields: and about the year 1270, Walter le Mercer, of Norwich, settled a messuage, being in St. Faith's lane in this parish, on the abbot of St. Bene't in the Holme.

Towards the north-east of St. Cuthbert's churchyard, under the monastery walls, stood the parochial chapel of St. Albert; of which see an account, page 408.

St. Michael's chapel on Tombland,

Was one of the most ancient religious buildings in this city, if not the first, situated near the middle of Tombland, so called from the number of its tombs, it being the most extensive burial place in this city. It was founded by an earl of the East-Angles long before the time of the Confessor, and prior to the building of the cathedral served as a chapel for the use of their palace which stood facing the south side of the chapel-yard, and took up the whole south end of Tombland, from the monastery gate to the castle ditch: all which ground was at that time in the fee of the castle. It afterward was known by the name of Ratton-rowe, and consisted of four capital

capital messuages: that next the monastery gate belonged to the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh, and was called the Stone-house; the other three were in the parish of St. Mary the Less; the second from the gate appertained to the prior and convent; and the other two, about the year 1330, were the property of Roger Popinjay, in whose family they continued till, his grandson Roger converted the corner house into an inn, and in allusion to his name put up the sign of the Popinjay: it is now become a private house again, and inhabited by Mr. William Riches, merchant.

This church and its revenues were settled upon the see, by the earls of the East-Angles, or Norfolk, but dismembered therefrom on the deposition of Stigand in 1040, and again annexed to the earldom, and so continued till the translation of the see from Thetford to Norwich; when bishop Herbert, on his founding the cathedral and priory, procured a grant from Roger Bigot, then earl of the East-Angles, of the whole of the said earl's palace, the chapel of St. Michael and the lands with which it was endowed, lying in Taverham, or elsewhere. The † palace and chapel were immediately demolished, and this

† In the town of Taverham, (the chapel of) St. Michael (in Norwich) held one carucate of land, in the time of Edward the Confessor; and Stigand held it as of that chapel: there were always four villains and two borders, and one ploughland in the demesne, and ano-

ther in the tenants hands, and four soc-men, who had twelve acres of land; and there were always eight acres of meadow, and shack in the woods for twelve swine; and the whole was of the value of twenty shillings.

their whole site laid open for the improvement of the monastery, a stone cross erected on the spot where the chapel stood, with the image of St. Michael on its top. This was called St. Michael's cross, and marked the boundary between the liberties of the city and priory.

This bishop soon after procured the manor of Thorp, then extending cross the river, and included the whole cathedral precinct, and the hospital meadows, up to the great tower; and founded a chapel on the summit of the hill, at the edge of Thorp wood, then reaching to the brow of the hill, and dedicated it to St. Michael, as a recompence for the chapel of that saint on Tombland which he had demolished. The cure of it he assigned to the adjacent priory of St. Leonard, of his foundation also.

The church of St. Mary the Less,

Commonly called little St. Mary's, or St. Mary at the monastery gates, and now the French church, was a rectory valued at 6s. 8d. not taxed, appropriated by the prior and convent, its patrons, to the keeper of the infirmary in that monastery, who served it by one of their monks: it paid synodals with St. Cuthbert's, and together with that parish, in 1542, was consolidated to St. George at Tombland. This church continued in use till the dissolution, after which, in 1544, June 16, the dean and chapter granted a lease to the city, on their paying them down 20l. for 500 years, at the rent of 4d. a year.

In 1564, the corporation fitted it up as a hall for the strangers to searck and sell their bays in, and let it, with the hallage thereto belonging, at about 13l. a year. In 1623, it was made a hall for the sale of yarn, and a reasonable recompence was settled for hallage, but discontinued as such in 1631, when the yarn pressies were removed to the new hall.

In 1637, the Walloon company, 'having undertaken to repayre and make fit the church of Little St. Maryes, to be used for God's worship by the said congregacion, and also to repayre the yard on the north side,' had a lease for forty years, under a rent of ten shillings a year, for the said yard, and on condition of their keeping the steeple, church, and walls of that yard in good and sufficient repair: which lease hath been renewed, and it continues now to be the church of the French congregation.

The steeple is square, but has no bell in it: the church and chancel are tiled; and the south porch leaded. The tenement adjoining north to the church-yard was called the Star, and formerly belonged to the aldermen and brethren of St. George's guild; the next house to that was called the Lamb, and used as a place of meeting for the said company 'till 1550, when the fraternity of St. George granted, 'all the tenement and grounds, called the Lamb, the Stere, the two acres of ground in the feylde without St. Gyles's gates, and the customs or ferme of Fybryg-stathes, to the house of the poor peopull called

called Goddes house, (or St. Giles's hospital) to be employed to the use of the poor peopull, in the same kept and mainteyned, for ever.'

Berstreet Ward.

St. Martin in Balliva,

In the Baily, or Bailiwick of the castle, which extended into this parish, for which reason the church was totally exempt from all episcopal and archidiconal jurisdiction, and all persons dying in the castle were buried here, (the royal chapel in the castle, having been consecrated to all other ecclesiastical offices, except that of burial only) and the constable of the castle, and the chaplain of the chapel there, exercised all spiritual jurisdiction whatever in the parish, and were accountable to the king only. This church was often called by the name of St. Martin at the castle gate, super montem, or of Timber-hill, of Berstreet, and of St. Martin's priory; because there was an ancient

Priory or Fraternity of Friers

Dwelling in a house situated in this church yard, till they were obliged to join one of the four principal orders; when they united themselves to the White Friers, or Carmelites. The church stood on the triangular piece of ground lying on the right hand of the entrance into the Golden-ball lane; at the north end of which, stood the gate of the castle

entering the outer vallum or trench, the principal entrance into the Barbican: this church, together with that of St. Michael at Thorn, are of very ancient foundation, and originally belonged to the castle; they were given by the conqueror to Ralf Fitz-Walter, of whom we find some account in Domesday, in whose family they continued 'till the time of Henry the first, when Robert Fitz-Walter, founder of the monastery of St Faith at Horsham, gave them to that priory, to which they were both appropriated: they subsisted to the dissolution as single parishes (though united as to spirituals) at which time the church of St. Martin was united to that of St. Michael. A cross, called St. Martin's cross, stood on the south side of the church yard. The two parishes were valued together at twenty shillings; the cure was served by a stipendiary priest at the nomination of the convent: a guild was held here in honour of St. Anne. Scho', Scolds, or St. Martin's green, as it was anciently called, from its proximity to this church, took its name from the school kept there; the present name being only a corruption of Scholars Green, from the scholars playing upon it.

At the dissolution it came to the crown, and in 1549, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted to Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Wynngton: it continued in use 'till 1562, when it was sold to the queen. At a court held the seventh of Elizabeth, the following letter from the Lord Treasurer was read, ' I comende me hartely to you, and for-

' forasmuche as the olde church of St. Martin at
 ' the baly in Norwich, whereof that church and the
 ' church yard is sold, and the bells and leed reservyd
 ' for the Queen, which I have willed my frende
 ' Goslyn to take down with your oversyght, and to
 ' see the bells and the leed wayed, and we and o-
 ' ther the Queen's Majesties officers certefyed under
 ' your hands, and then leave the leed and the bells
 ' with Mr. Goslyn, and if yourself may not attend
 ' yt, I pray you appoint some other alderman that
 ' he may supply your place and syne the byll, that
 ' you shoud syne, thus fare you well, this 8th day
 ' of December, 1564.

Your Friende,

WINCHESTER.

It was thereupon certified, that there were two
 bells weighing four hundred, valued at six pounds
 a hundred, and that the lead weighed seven fadders,
 and was worth seventy pounds: the church was then
 totally demolished. The prior of St. Faith's was
 taxed for his temporals in this parish at sixty-two
 shillings; and the prioress of Carrowe, the celerer
 and almoner of the monastery possessed several rents
 here.

The Castle.

The Castle.

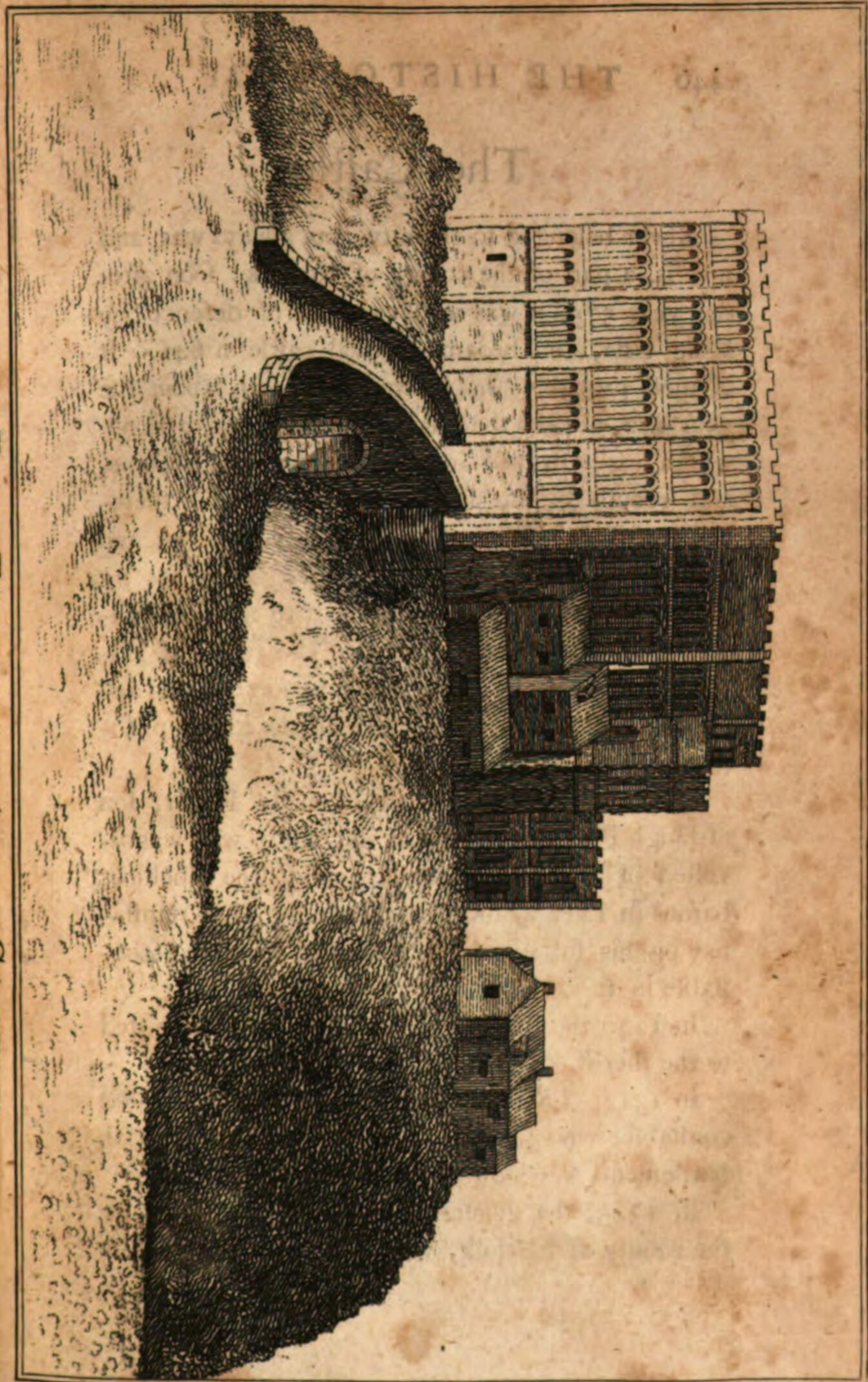
Never belonged to the city, but always was, and now is, a part of the county of Norfolk: soon after the year 575, it was made a place of defence by King Uffa, and became a royal castle in 642. It is most probable that Alfred the great, about the year 872, erected the first building of brick or stone, which was destroyed in 1004 by Swain the Dane, and rebuilt by his son Canute, in 1018, or thereabouts. This was in all likelihood pulled down, and the present stone building erected on its site by Roger Bigot, and afterward repaired and beautified by Thomas de Brotherton in the reign of Edward the second. Before the year 1135 it was appointed a place of confinement for the king's prisoners.

In 1189, King Richard I. made Roger, son of Hugh Bigot, constable of this castle, who was divested of that office, on his joining the rebellious barons in 1212 against their sovereign, but reinstated on his submitting to the king, and died constable in 1220.

In 1240 the custody of the castle was committed to the sheriff.

In 1312, Thomas de Brotherton was appointed constable, who adorned and fitted up the castle with battlements as it now appears.

In 1325, the general sessions of the peace for the county of Norfolk, were ordered to be held in
the



the church, erected within the limits and for the
the castle.

In 1335, it was granted to the monks for a
the gaol for the said county, as it still remains; this
grant produced an enquiry to ascertain the proper
of the fee of the castle, which appeared to be the
king's, who in 1344 gave the whole of it to the city
except the three churches, and the site of the castle,
as far as to the westward bank of the river, next to
the old castle.

In 1351, the city of the castle of King's Road
was granted to the city for ever, as the annual
payment of 100 marks, and the expenses
being the same, the city was to be responsible
for the said castle, and the monks of the church of
Nottingham.

In 1366, the city of the castle of King's Road
was granted to the city for ever, as the annual
payment of 100 marks, and the expenses
being the same, the city was to be responsible
for the said castle, and the monks of the church of
Nottingham.

In 1509, the city of the castle of King's Road
was granted to the city for ever, as the annual
payment of 100 marks, and the expenses
being the same, the city was to be responsible
for the said castle, and the monks of the church of
Nottingham.

the shirehouse, erected within the limits and fee of the castle.

In 1339, it was granted to the sheriffs for a public gaol for the said county, as it still remains: this grant produced an enquiry to ascertain the property of the fee of the castle, when it appeared to be the king's, who in 1344 gave the whole of it to the city except the then shirehouse, and the site of the castle, as far as to the outward bank of the ditch next to the said castle.

In 1381, the custody of the castle or king's gaol was granted to John de Grey for life, with the annual stipend of twenty pounds payable at the exchequer, being the allowance formerly made to the constable of the said castle, and afterward to the sheriff of Norfolk.

In 1396, the city granted on building leases divers parcels of the castle meadow abutting on the street leading to Conisford: and in 1415 it appeared that the castle ditches, both waste and built upon, extended into the several parishes of St. Martin in the Baily, St. Peter Mancroft, St. Andrew, St. Michael at Pleas, St. Cuthbert, St. Peter Permoungate, and St. John Timberhill, and that they yielded to the city an anual rent of 29l.

In 1509, the city paid to the king as a reserved rent and lete the sum of 54 s. 4 d.

Anciently all the fees of the king and the earl paid ward money for guarding the castle, which is now entirely lost. The abbot of St. Edmund used formerly to pay castle-guard for forty fees, the whole
of

of which king Stephen remitted, on condition that Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, should pay castle-guard here, for all the fees which he held of the abbey of Bury: the bishop of Norwich before the exchange of his old revenues and barony, paid 17 l. 2 s. per annum for castle-guard and wait-fee, and 16s. quit rent for the town of Lynn and hundred of Hoxne.

This castle was defended by a wall furrounding it, built on the brow of the hill on which it stands, and by three ditches; the outermost of which reached on the west to the edge of the present market-place, on the north to London-lane, which it took in, on the east, nearly to Conisford-street, and on the south to the Golden-ball lane: the postern or back entrance into the works, was on the north east, by which a communication was had with the earl's palace, then occupying the whole space between the outer ditch and Tombland. The grand entrance was on the south, from which you passed three bridges in going to the castle, the first hath been immemorially destroyed; the ruins of the second remained till the ditches were filled up and levelled about thirty years since, the third still continues, and consists of one whole arch, exceeded but by very few in England. The castle is square, and has within its court a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, which being a royal free chapel was exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction.

In 1221, the dean of Norwich was obliged to supplicate for pardon for pretending to any jurisdiction within the castle or its limits, or over any of the

the tenants dwelling in the castle fee: and upon an inquisition taken relative to the right of exercising spiritual jurisdiction in the fee of the castle, the following return was made. ' In the castle of Nor-
 ' wich is a chapel, called the king's free chapel,
 ' because the chaplain there daily sings as he is o-
 ' bliged, for the souls of all the kings before and
 ' since the conquest; and the said chapel hath the
 ' following liberties, and had before the conquest, that
 ' if all England be interdicted, but the king's chapel,
 ' the chaplain here can sing his mass by note in the
 ' said chapel: and neither the archbishops, bishops,
 ' nor any of their officers, have or ought to have any
 ' visitation or correction in the fee of the castle, by
 ' reason of the franchise of the said chapel; but the
 ' chaplain of the said chapel hath the sole spiritual
 ' jurisdiction or correction of all the tenants of the
 ' castle fee, in such manner that no official, whether
 ' the dean of Norwich city, or any other in the town,
 ' hath to do with it. The chapel aforesaid hath no
 ' right of burial, and for that reason the tenants of
 ' the castle fee have anciently used their several pa-
 ' rish churches for that purpose, and paid their tithes
 ' and offerings, and received the rites of holy church
 ' in their life, and at their death. But all those
 ' who die in the castle, as well prisoners as others,
 ' must be buried in the church-yard of St. Martin
 ' in the Bailiffwick.' In consequence hereof, the
 wills of all dying in the fee, were proved before
 the constable of the castle, and afterward before the
 Sheriff of the county and the chaplain, the former

having the jurisdiction and probate as to all real estates, and the latter with respect to personals: for it appears by wills relating to personals only, that they are proved solely before the chaplain, by his seal of office being alone affixed to them.

The prior of Norwich paid an annual pension of 20 s. to the chaplain, and usually presented the sheriff with 40 s. at Christmas. The chaplain since the dissolution is appointed by the justices of peace for the county, and has a salary of 16 l. a year. The Rev. Mr. James Williams is the present chaplain.

The old shire house stood in the parish of St. John of Timberhill, a little on the left of the grand entrance to the castle: here all the county business was transacted, till 1579, when the shire house, burnt down about twenty years ago, was erected on the north side of the castle, in the room of which the present neat and commodious one was built, having two convenient courts, a large grand-jury chamber, &c. At a little distance from the castle, at the south-east edge of the hill is a dwelling house for the gaoler.

The Church of St. John Baptist, of Timberhill,

Stands at the north end of Berstreet or Burghstreet, anciently so called, because it led to the burgh or castle: it is mentioned in old evidences by the following names, as first, St. John ad Montem

tem, or at the hill; afterward Timber-hill, because the timber market was kept at the joining of the cross streets before the church-yard; St John at the castle gate, and St. John by the swine-market, formerly kept upon All-Saints green. The church consists of a nave thatched, a chancel tiled, a south porch and two ailes, with chapels at their east ends, leaded: the tower is square and hath five bells.

On the north side of the chancel is our Lady's chapel, part of which now forms the vestry, at the entrance whereof stood a box for receiving offerings; it was founded in 1494, by John le Grice, Gent. who died in 1500, and lies interred there. It is a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the dean and chapter, the impropriators; hath been augmented by the queen's bounty, but has no other certain endowment. Dean Prideaux makes the arbitrary contributions in his time amount to about 20 l.

The present curate is the Rev. Mr. Sparrow,

The hog market was anciently kept on All-Saints green, called the old swine market, in all old evidences; from thence it was removed to Hog-hill in this parish, which received its name on that account; and since to the castle ditches. The old shire house in the castle ditches, stood within the bounds of this parish; and in Edward 1st's time the outermost ditch of the county (the city at that time not being proprietors of the castle ditches) ran pretty near to this church-yard. The parishioners have a right to place one girl in the girl's hospital, on the donation of Ro-

bert Roffe, Gent. who gave certain messuages for that purpose.

The religious concerned here were the pri r of St. Faith, the prioress of Carrowe, the master of St. Giles's hospital, and the abbot of Holme.

The Church of All-Saints.

A rectory in the patronage of the crown till the reign of king Stephen, who on his founding the abbey of Carrowe, gave it to that house, to which it hath ever since been constantly annexed.

The parsonage stands on the east side of the church-yard, let at about 5 l. a year; the glebe, lying near St. Giles's gate, consists of five acres and one rood, called Aldery-holland close, let at about 12 l. a year; the herbage and voluntary contributions amount to about 6 l. more. Dr. Prideaux says that the endowment in his time was fifteen pounds a year, and the contributions eight. It pays neither first fruits nor tenths, and its service is performed once a fortnight.

We find this parish under the following different names in evidences, All-Saints, by Timberhill; All-Saints in the old swine-market, from the green lying south of the church, now called Aldery-holland green, or All-Saints green, being the first swine market in the city; All-Saints by Berstreet, and All-Saints in Nedham; and frequently All-hallows, or Aldery-hallows. The Rev. Mr. Richard Brooke is the present rector.

The nave is thatched, the chancel thatched, and the south porch leaded. A girl taken out of this parish

parish is maintained in the girl's hospital, on the gift of Robert Roffe, Gent.

In queen Elizabeth's time, the mayor and court licenced the butchers, notwithstanding the statute, to kill cattle within the city walls, agreeably to the authority given them of so doing by the privy council, but however confined them to Berstreet and All-Saints green; on which, at that time, was a common well, and a pit called Jack's pit, at the south end of the green, now filled up, and partly built upon.

The religious concerned here were the prioress of Carrowe, the master of the hospital of St. Giles, the dean of the chapel in the fields, the abbot of Holme, and the prior of Bromholm; the last of whom, in 1317, purchased a house, abutting on the east part to that now called the sign of the City of Norwich, as a place of accommodation for the prior and his monks, whenever they came to Norwich, and for the public entertainment of any of their order. It was known by the name of the Holy Cross of Bromholm.

St. Michael's at Thorn,

Called St. Michael in Berstreet, and ad spinas, or at the thorns, of which a very large one still remains in the church-yard: in the most ancient deeds, it is stiled St. Michael super montem, or St. Michael on the hill, from its situation. It was anciently a rectory, appendant to the castle, till the Conqueror gave

gave it to Fitz-Walter, together with the church of St. Martin at the Bale; with which church, one of his descendants gave it to the priory of St. Faith in Horsham. The steeple was built in 1430, at which time there stood an image of our Lady on the north side of the church. There were two guilds held here, the one of St. Austin, and the other of St. William. It is now a donative, in the gift of the Right Hon. the earl of Buckinghamshire; and has service once a fortnight. The Rev. Mr. Daniel Fromantle is the present curate.

The steeple is square, and hath three bells; the nave, chancel, north vestry, and south porch are all tiled. Over-against the church stood the city house of Sir Nicholas Bacon, to which there joined a large garden, containing three or four acres. Bishop Reynolds inhabited it whilst he was repairing the palace: it was a very noble house, but now converted into small tenements.

St. Bartholomew's church in Berstreet,

Sometimes called St. Bartholomew Permouthergate, was a rectory, valued in the king's books at 2l. 13s. 4d. the patronage was in the prior of Wymondham.

In 1549, on the dissolution of Wymondham abbey, the rectory, advowson, and church, were granted by king Edward VI. to Ralf Sadler and Lawrence Wynnington, and the heirs of the said Ralf, to be held in free soccage of E. Greenwich manor by fealty

alty only; and the parish was consolidated to that of St. John's Sepulchre. The church yard was very extensive, but now in great part built upon. The church was on the east side of Berstreet, and south of Skeygate lane: between Skeygate lane, leading from Berstreet to Conisford, on the south side of St. Bartholomew's church yard, the prior of Buckenham had a messuage. The old church, great part of which now remains, and the site of the church yard, belonged to the late alderman Spurrel.

The church of St. John the Baptist and the Holy Sepulchre in Berstreet,

Was built in the Confessor's time, but after the survey taken by that king, about the year 1136, Eborard bishop of Norwich purchased the advowson, together with that of St. Nicholas at Braken-dale, of king Stephen, and appropriated both of them to the monks of the Holy Trinity, for the use of the infirmary; the keeper of which received all the profits, and out of them repaired the chancel, and he paid the curate. The glebe, parsonage house, and orchard, adjoining to the south east part of the church yard, formerly belonged to the parish chaplain; and were held by him till some time after the dissolution, but are now leased out by the dean and chapter. The curate receives out of Bokenham's house in Berstreet, ten shillings a year, and the rents of some tenements in the parish of St. James, of about the yearly value of six or seven

seven pounds; given by Thomas Doughty, Gent.
 ‘ for the better mayntenance of a weekly, and every
 ‘ week preaching minister, in the parish of Saint
 ‘ John Sepulchre in Berstreet; and of the parish
 ‘ clerk attending such minister. And, for the de-
 ‘ fault of such preaching minister, for the benefit of
 ‘ the poor of the said parish.’

Dean Prideaux made the endowment in his time amount to four pounds, and the contributions sixteen pounds, the whole is now estimated at thirty pounds. It is a perpetual curacy, in the nomination of the dean and chapter, who are impropriators, and have the queen’s bounty. The reverend Mr. Ephraim Megoe, one of the minor canons, is curate. The religious concerned here, were the prioress of Haliwelle, the prior of Cokesford, the prior of St. Faith, the prior of Norwich, and the prioress of Carrowe. The church hath a square tower, clock, and five bells; the porch, nave, and two tranverse chapels are leaded, and the chancel is tiled. On the south east part of the church yard stands

Berstreet Gate.

In ancient times the most frequented of the whole city, it being the grand passage to the castle: in this street is a common well and pit, always repaired by the city.

The

The rectory of St. Winewaloy, or St. Catharine, in Newgate.

Originally dedicated to St. Winewaloi or Winewaloy, commonly called Winall, bishop and confessor, whose commemoration day was observed on the third of March; by Norwich Domesday it appears to have been dedicated to St. Catharine, valued at six shillings and eight pence, but not taxed, altho' it paid first fruits, and six pence finodals. It was given by king Stephen to his nuns at Carrowe, who presented the rectors till 1349, when the whole parish was almost depopulated by the great pestilence, and afterward so far reduced that there was only one house left standing within its boundary. The tithes and glebe which were very considerable, and the whole profits were appropriated to Carrowe, and the church disused as to parochial service, and converted into a chapel. At the dissolution it was granted to sir John Shelton, and in 1567, conveyed to the city for the use of St. Giles's hospital, as part of the two hundred pounds per annum which king Edward the sixth enabled them to purchase in mortmain. In the conveyance it is called St. Catharine's chapel yard, containing one acre, because the half acre lying west of the chapel yard, called St. Catharine's close, on which the parsonage stood, was now added to it: the chapel stood in the midst of the triangular half acre opposite to the broad tower, at the joining of the way under the walls leading from Brazen door to Ber-

street, with that coming from great Newgate in St. Stephen's to Berstreet likewise; which passage was called little Newgate or St. Catharine's-street.

The rest of the closes extending to the way which leads to Brazen door on the west contain six acres, and had formerly a barn and dove house situated on a hill on the west part, both now demolished: the city close containing four acres, on the north side of St. Catharine's-street, or little Newgate, with several closes near thereto, and others without the walls, were titheable here. These closes are now leased out by the city and form a part of the hospital revenues. The parish is united to St. Stephen's. The way dividing St. Stephen's and St. Catharine's parishes as you go by Jack's pit to All-Saints green, leads to the gate now called

Brazen Door.

Originally a tower, with a postern of brass, from which it took its name: this postern was afterward of iron, thence called the iron door: after that it became a passage for horses, and thence acquired the name of Newgate, from which the neighbouring streets took their names: it was also called Swine-market gate, from its leading to the Swine market, formerly kept on All-Saints green: it is now a public passage for carriages.

The great Ward of Mancroft.

Containeth the parishes of St. Peter of Mancroft, St. Giles and St. Stephen; each of which forms a small ward.

St. Stephen the Proto-martyr.

This church was founded before the conquest, and used as a parochial church for all the sick and needy belonging to the fee of the castle; from which circumstance that part of the city, now St. Stephen's parish, was called Nedham, as appeareth by all the old evidences. It was anciently a rectory, given by king Henry I. to the convent, and confirmed to them by king Henry II. at the same time that he bestowed on them the patronages of Eaton and Trowse Newton. It continued a rectory till 1205, when John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the use of the chamberlain of the monastery, toward finding clothes for the monks; only reserving thereout a pension of 30s. a year payable to the cellarer; but all pontifical and parochial jurisdiction, of what nature soever, were reserved to the bishop: for which reason, though the advowson belongs to the dean and chapter, yet it is not in their exempt jurisdiction, but subject, as other parishes are, to episcopal and archidiaconal visitation. The vicarage remained un-endowed till 1303, when it was found that the profits of the living chiefly consisted in offerings, then worth about 6l. a year, and the tithes of four acres and one rood of arable land, lying in the fields, valued at 5s. a year; whereupon the following endowment was settled. The vicar, and his successors, shall for ever receive all the profits whatsoever belonging to the rectory, with all the houses and lands thereto appertaining,

paying nevertheless out of them a yearly pension of thirteen marks to the convent, and fully discharging all finodals and procurations: he was obliged likewise to provide and keep the books and ornaments of the chancel at his own expence; but all accidental extraordinary charges in repairing or rebuilding the chancel were to be borne, two thirds by the convent and the other by the vicar: in 1501 the pension payable to the convent by reason of a great failure in the profits, was reduced to 53 s. 4 d. The vicarage was not taxed; is valued at 9 l. in the kings books, but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 4 l. 17 s. 6 d. only, is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and hath been augmented by lot. Service is performed here twice every Sunday, viz. prayers in the morning, and sermon in the afternoon. The church is a neat regular building covered with lead, consisting of a nave, two ailes, and a chancel: there is a vestry at the east end of the south isle, and a small chapel against the north isle, next to which, towards the west end stands a square tower which serves as a porch: there is besides, a porch on the west side, and a kind of stone work lanthorn, in which the saints bell hangeth, on the roof of the west end of the nave: the steeple is square and contains five bells. The present vicar is the reverend Mr. Heath.

The east part of the south chancel was formerly used as a chapel and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, to whom, jointly with St. John the evangelist the altar there was consecrated: the ceiling of the chapel is very handsomely fretted. The opposite

site aisle on the north side of the chancel, was called
 Braſier's chantry or chapel, and, before it obtained
 that name, the chapel of our lady the virgin, in
 which the chantry, or guild of St. Mary, valued at
 the diſſolution at 5 l. 6 s. per ann. was kept before
 the image of the holy virgin: this chapel and guild
 were of very ancient foundation: the eaſt window
 was a very beautiful one, containing the entire hiſ-
 tory of the virgin's life, with many labels and in-
 ſcriptions iſſuing from the mouths of the perſons
 therein repreſented, as *ſalve regina, mater miſericor-*
diæ, ave regina cælorum, ave domina. Againſt that aisle
 ſtands a ſmall chapel now converted into a pew, for the
 uſe of the family reſiding at chapel-field houſe. It
 was dedicated to ſaint Anne, whoſe image was placed
 over the altar. Here the chancellors, who generally
 lived in chapel-field houſe, uſed frequently to hold
 their courts, as did likewise the archdeacons of
 Norfolk, whoſe office was kept, till about the beginning
 of the preſent century, in a houſe oppoſite to the
 north ſide of the church-yard. Its foundreſs was
 Lettice, the wife of William Paine of Norwich,
 who in the year 1313 obtained a licence in mort-
 main from king Edward II, to erect chantries in the
 pariſh churches of St. Stephen and St. Peter Man-
 croft in the city of Norwich, and ſettle on them
 in mortmain, one meſſuage and annual rents amount-
 ing to the ſum of 6 l. 6 s. 8 d. payable at the four
 quarter days in the year by equal payments, out of
 divers houſes in Coteler-row, lower or nether New-
 port-

port-freet, Sadlers-row, Cordwainer-row, the Fish-market, Shere-gate in St. Gregory's, and Potter's-gate.

At the dissolution its revenues were granted to Sir Edward Warner, Knt. Silvester Leigh and Leonard Bate, Gents. In this parish stands one of the principal city gates called

Nedham, or St. Stephen's Gate,

The room over which was formerly an hermitage: in Henry VIIth. time the toll at these gates was let at 22 s. 8 d. In the reign of Henry VI. an order of court was made, that every mayor shall have his riding about the city walls within one month after his charge, in which all the walls, ditches, gates, and towers, shall be examined, and orders given for their repair where needful, and care taken that the pomærium or space round the walls, both within and without, be kept clean and cleared of every thing that may incommode the passage; for formerly no buildings were suffered to be erected thereon.

The religious concerned here were the prior of Norwich, the prioress of Carrowe, the dean of the college of the chapel in the fields, the prior of St. Neots, the prior of Wymondham, the prior of St. Faith, the abbot of Sibton, and the prioress of Thetford.

A horse-market was formerly kept in this parish in the street where now stands the inn called the Rampant Horse.

On

On the out side of St. Stephen's gate stood

A Leper-house, called St. Stephen's Hospital,

Formerly inhabited by lepers, lazars, and lame persons: of these houses there were five, placed at five of the principal city gates, viz. St. Stephen's or Nedham's, St. Giles's or Newport, St. Benedict's or Westwick, St. Augustine's, and St. Mary Magdalen's, Fybridge, or Fivebridge gate: each of them was governed by a master, custos, or guardian, who before the dissolution was always a person in orders, and officiated daily in the chapel belonging to his house: every one of these houses had a person called a fore-goer, who used to beg daily for them: and anciently, besides these leper-houses there were cells in all the gates inhabited by hermits. The leper or lazar houses were commonly placed at some small distance from almost every great town, oftentimes in lonely places, near some public passage over a river, &c. for the conveniency of begging: few of these houses had any settled revenue, yet had a common seal and acted as incorporated bodies; the greater part of them were under the direction of the bishop, who appointed the master or custos, and some depended on abbies or religious houses, as this in particular did, which was built on the fee, and had its master always nominated by the prior of St. Faith's at Horsham. None of these five houses were dissolved, but continued as hospitals for some time after

after the dissolution: however the seal of this house was then altered, and from that time the king presented the masters, and either the bishop or mayor admitted them.

In 1698 the city leased the tenements, formerly one large house, to John Dunch for 900 years, at 2 s. per year, payable to the city, and 6 s. a year to his majesty's bailiff. *

On the north side of Great Newgate-street stands Surrey-house, so called from the earls of Surrey, whose palace it formerly was. In the reign of Edward the sixth, it was either sold or given by the duke of Norfolk to his great favourite Sir Roger Wodehouse, Knt. who used it as his city house. The Wodehouses sold it to the Rants, and now it belongs to William Crowe, Esq; alderman of this city. In this parish was situated the

College of St. Mary in the Fields,

Originally called the chapel in the fields, and now commonly chapel-field house, it being at its foundation a chapel of the blessed virgin Mary. The fields near it are still called chapel-fields, are the property of the corporation, and leased out by them.

* By the act de leproso amovendo, the parish was obliged to remove all lepers to some solitary place, to prevent sound persons from conversing with them, and exposing themselves to the hazard of catching the infection.

And so exact were our ancestors in this respect that every leper-house had a burial place adjoining to its chapel, wherein the lepers were buried by themselves.

It

It was founded before the year 1250, in the fields, on the south-west part of the city, by John Le Brun of Norwich, priest, as an hospital, by which name it is frequently called: its benefactors were so numerous and munificent, that in a very short time it became a noble college, consisting of a dean (the founder being the first) chancellor, precentor, treasurer, and seven other prebendaries; six chaplains, conducts or chantry priests were afterward added to the foundation; besides all these there were several guild chaplains, soul priests, &c. who had a common table and lived in a collegiate manner. The dean was collated by the bishop in right of the fee, or by the king during a vacancy. The common seal had the following legend, *De campis nomen virgo dedit, addat et omen*, encompassing a lilly, the cognizance of the blessed virgin.

Miles Spencer, L. L. D. the last dean, persuaded the college to resign their revenues for small pensions, after he had obtained a grant of the whole to himself and heirs from Henry VIII. at its dissolution.

The prebends were distinguished as follows. The first was called the prebend of the morning mass of St. Mary the virgin, which was daily said in the morning before the image of the virgin at St. James's altar. 2d. The chancellor's prebend; whoever held this was generally vice-dean. 3d. The treasurer's prebend. 4th. The precentor's prebend. 5th. The prebend of the provost. 6th. The sacrist's prebend. 7th. The chapter's mass. 8th. The prebend of the high mass. 9th. The prebend of the blessed virgin Mary. 10th. The prebend of the great mass. The six conducts were chantry priests, who daily cele-

brated mass, at the various altars there, for the souls of their several founders and benefactors.

1. Conduct or Kyrkeby's chantry priest †.
2. Conduct or Appelyerd's chantry priest ‡.
3. Conduct called Churcheman's chantry priest §.
4. Conduct

† Katherine de Kirkeby in 1331 obtained a licence to settle in mortmain, all that her tenement abutting south on the horse market, and north on the common market (now the hay market) on the college of the chapel in the fields, on condition of their maintaining a chantry priest, to say daily mass for her own soul and those of her relations.

‡ This chantry was founded in 1388, by Bartholomew and William Appelyerd, for the souls of themselves, their ancestors and successors: the college on receiving one hundred marks from the said Bartholomew and William obliged themselves to find a priest, who was to dwell amongst them as one of their secular canons, to sing daily in their collegiate church for the souls aforesaid, and to allow him a decent chamber, with meat, drink, and washing within the college, and a yearly stipend of 3 l. 13 s. 4 d. payable out of the tithes, offerings, and profits of the parish of St. Andrew in Norwich, of which they had the appropriation; and the chaplain or chantry priest

on his admission, was obliged to swear that he would perform daily service for his founders souls, whose anniversary was observed on the Sunday after Ascension day. The college had the nomination of the priest, and the chantry was served till the dissolution. Bartholomew Appelyerd, the father, was thrice bailiff of the city, and twice burgess in parliament; and William the son, was returned eleven times to parliament, served the office of bailiff twice, and that of mayor six times, being the first mayor of this city.

§ Ralph Churcheman, clerk, citizen of Norwich, sometimes called Ralph de Necton, son of Roger de Necton, gave two houses called Depes and Sadlers, to found a chantry for the celebration of divine service in this collegiate church for ever, in which commemoration was to be made of his own soul, and of the soul of Alice Renter, and the souls of Walter de Horstede and Basil his wife, her father and mother, of Simon Renter, her late husband, and Elizabeth her daughter.

4. Conduct called Kentone's or Rees priest §.

5. Conduct or Sedman's priest ||.

O o o 2

6. Conduct

§ This chantry was founded in 1405, by John Alderford, Esq; and Alice his wife, who gave the college 220 marks and the residue of a lease held of the parish of St. Andrew, on condition that they should find at their own charge, a secular chaplain, not having cure of souls, nor being under any religious vow, or of any professed order, to perform daily service as the other chaplains did, in which he was particularly to pray for the souls of Robert Kenton and his wife, William Rees, Esq; and his wife; and for the welfare of Sir Simon Felbrigge, Knt. Roger Pratt, clerk, master of St. Giles's hospital, John Alderford, and Alice his wife, during their lives, and of their souls after their decease. This priest was bound to observe the anniversary of Robert Kenton and his wife, with placebo, dirige and mass of requiem, according to the use of the church of Sarum. The dean and canons also obliged themselves and successors to find the priest a handsome chamber in the college, and to keep it in good repair, and to allow him the same meat, drink, washing &c. as the other canons had, and to pay him a yearly stipend of three pounds.

|| William Sedman citizen of Norwich, by virtue of a licence obtained from king Richard II. did in the year 1411, settle on the college the manor and advowson of Bowthorpe, with one messuage, one toft, 320 acres of arable and pasture land, 6 acres of meadow, 16 acres of marsh, 7 acres of broom, and annual rents to the amount of nine shillings, issuing out of divers estates in Heigham, Easton, Costeseye, Ringland, Honingham, Colton, Marlingford, Melton, Bauburgh, and Bowthorpe, out of which they were to find a chaplain to pray for the welfare of the said Wm. Sedman and Margaret his wife, during their lives, and of their souls for ever after their decease; which secular priest or chaplain was to hold no other cure whatever, being obliged to say mattins every morning at six o'clock, in St. Peter's church, at the altar of the holy trinity for one week, and in the collegiate church in the succeeding one, and so alternately for ever; and also to perform daily service in the choir there with the rest of the canons. He had a chamber in the college, and a barber, meat, drink, washing, &c. found him, and six marks annual stipend.

6. Conduct or Wyggenhale's priest *.

Besides these there were two chantry priests, the one called Bokenham's ‡, and the other Goldwell's ||.

The

* This chantry was founded in 1460 by master John de Wyggenhale, doctor in the decrees, sometime dean of the college and archdeacon of Sudbury, who gave 200 l. for the purchase of lands and tenements for the benefit of the society, on condition that they would appoint a secular chaplain, one who had no care of souls, nor was of any religious order, to pray daily for his welfare, and for his soul after his death, together with the souls of John and Margaret, his father and mother, William his brother, and all the faithful deceased, and to keep his anniversary with placebo, dirige, and mass by note. He had a chamber, meat, drink, &c. as the other priests had, and a pension of five marks a year.

‡ Was founded by Edward de Bokenham of Snetterton, Esq; who died in 1479, at his city house in St. Peter's, and was buried in the collegiate church. He settled divers lands and tenements, called Buxtons in Smalburgh, the profits of which were appropriated to the finding fuel for the choristers from All Saints to Easter; and also two tenements in St. Giles's parish, for maintaining a yearly light in a lamp before the high altar,

and another before the sepulchre, at Easter for ever; he ordered also his city house to be sold, and that the money arising from the sale thereof, should be settled for the finding a chantry priest to sing for his soul, and for that of Dionis his wife, for ever.

|| Was founded by the executors of bishop James Goldwell, out of the surplus of his fortunes; for which purpose they obtained a licence of H. VII. to settle 53 marks a year in mortmain, on the master and brethren of St. Giles's hospital in Norwich, conditionally that they should for ever find three chaplains either secular or regular, to pray for the said bishop. In consequence of this agreement, lands were purchased of the above value; and the hospital tied their manor of Rokels in Trowse for the payment of ten marks a year, to a chaplain for celebrating divine service in the cathedral, in the chapel where his tomb stood; 10 marks to a second chaplain for celebrating mass in the collegiate church; and 10 marks to a third chaplain for performing service in the hospital church; the residue to be applied towards the relief of the poor in the said hospital.

The whole of their spirituals was valued at 79 l. and of their temporals at 4l. 10s. 4d.

The grant to Miles Spencer, the last dean, and his heirs, in the 37th year of Henry VIII. on the payment of 105l. 13s. 4d. included the whole college and its site, being in the parishes of St. Stephen and St. Peter of Mancroft, with the church, steeple, and church-yard, and all walls and buildings whatever in the said site, to be held in free burgage, and not in capite; and also a capital messuage, with gardens and orchards, in St. Peter's Mancroft, and twenty messuages and tenements; and also the capital messuage called Abraham's Hall, in the parishes of St. Stephen and St. Peter aforesaid; and the corner house and two adjoining tenements in St. Stephen's; and a stable and four other messuages in that parish; and a messuage and all their shops and cellars in St. Andrew's; and three messuages in St. George's, with their gardens and orchards, and 2s. rent from the city; and divers rents out of houses, to the value of 12s. and also a moiety of a garden, and a parcel of ground adjoining, in St. Stephen's; and one great garden, called the dove-house close, with one dove-house therein built, in St. Peter of Mancroft, and another garden; and a garden and waste messuage there, and six gardens more in St. Stephen's, and one in St. Peter's, and all stalls, gardens, &c. there; and also the manor, rectory, and advowson of Bowthorpe vicarage; and the rectories of Easton and Field Dalling in Norfolk, and Frefingfield in Suffolk, and the advowson of their several vica-

vicarages. The manor, advowson, and rectory of Bowthorpe, with the advowson and rectories of Easton, Field Dalling, and Frefingfield, were held in capite, at the sixtieth part of a knight's fee: and the following sums were paid yearly at Michaelmas into the court of augmentations in lieu of tenths, viz. 19s. 2d. ob. for Bowthorp; 4s. 8d. for Easton; 19s. 8d. for Field Dalling; and 8s. 4d. ob. for Frefingfield. The said Miles also obliged himself to pay 40s. a year to the collector for his fee; 2s. a year to the bishop of Norwich for Bowthorpe synodals, and 6s. to the archdeacon of Norwich for procurations; 6s. 8d. to the bishop, as a pension issuing out of the rectory of Easton, and 40s. out of that of Field Dalling; 3s. 4d. to the sacrist of the cathedral; 4s. to the bishop for synodals, and 3l. as a pension from Frefingfield; 11s. 8d. to the archdeacon of Suffolk for procurations, and 6s. 8d. to the sacrist of the cathedral. From the Spencers the college descended to the Cornwalleis's, and afterward was purchased by the noble family of Hobart.

The present proprietors purchased it of the earl of Buckinghamshire, and on part of its site have built two large and elegant rooms, in which the public assemblies are held; on another part thereof is erected a neat and commodious theatre, now licensed by the lord chamberlain, in consequence of an act passed the last session of parliament.

Abraham's

Abraham's Hall.

Stands on the south side of the hay-market, partly in the parish of St. Stephen, and partly in that of St. Peter Mancroft: it is a very ancient inn, now known by the sign of Abraham offering up his son Isaac. It derived its name from Abraham, the son of Deulecreffe, the Jew, who being convicted of, and burnt for blasphemy, and other crimes, forfeited his estate to the crown.

On the 7th of July, 1278, king Edward I. granted this messuage, with seven shops thereto adjoining, to Vincent de Kirkeby, and Lucy his wife, and their heirs for ever.

In 1331, Edward III. granted license in mortmain to Catherine de Kirkeby, to settle it on the college of St. Mary in the fields, which she did, by the name of her tenement in the horse-market, called Abraham's Hall, for a chaplain to pray daily for her soul, and the souls of John de Kirkeby, &c.

St. Peter of Mancroft.

This parish, constituting a small ward of itself, was at the beginning of the Confessor's reign an open field; that part of it now the market-place being the great croft of the castle*, upon the out-ward

* Crofta or croft, is a close adjoining to a mansion-house: it seems to be derived from the old English word *cræaft*, signifying handicraft, because such grounds, on account of their situation, are for the most part dressed and trimmed by the labour and skill of the owner in a more than ordinary manner.

ward west ditch whereof it abutted. From its situation the church, built on the south-west part, was distinguished by the name of Magna Crofta, or Mancroft. Towards the end of the Confessor's reign it began to be inhabited; and at the Conqueror's survey, the whole field was owned, and held by Ralf de Walet, or Guader, earl of Norfolk, in right of his castle; who granted it to the king in common, to make a new burgh between them, which burgh contained the entire parishes of St. Peter of Mancroft and St. Giles. This earl Ralf founded the church of St. Peter and Paul at Mancroft, and gave it to his chaplains. On his forfeiture, Robert Blund, the sheriff, received an ounce of gold yearly from the chaplains; and on Godric's becoming sheriff, the Conqueror gave it in fee to Wala his chaplain; at which time it was worth 3l. per annum.

This Wala, after the grant, was called Wala de Sancto Petro, by which name he entered himself a monk in the abbey of Gloucester, and at his admission gave the church to that monastery. This donation was confirmed first by William the Conqueror, and afterward by Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who granted the abbot a license of appropriation; but as William Turb, bishop of Norwich, would not consent thereto, the matter dropped, and it continued a rectory in the gift of the abbey at Gloucester.

In 1383, the abbot and convent conveyed the advowson to John de Pyeshall and Thomas More, clerks, Robert Ashfield, Bartholomew de Salle, Nicholas

cholas de Blakeney, Henry Lumnor, William Appleyerd, and Robert de Pyeshall, on condition that they conveyed it to the dean and chapter of St. Mary in the fields, which they did in 1388, with liberty for them to get it appropriated if they could, and so appropriated to hold to them and their successors, on payment of the old pension of 4l. a year to the abbot of Gloucester; of which pension they afterward obtained a perpetual lease from the abbey. It is very certain that the college soon after obtained a licence of appropriation, for the dean and chapter of St. Mary held it as such, and never presented either rector or vicar, but took the whole profits to themselves, and nominated a parish chaplain. They paid 3d. yearly for the synodals, 33s. 4d. tenths; to the bishop, prior, and monks, five marks per ann. and to the sacrist 4s. The college moreover bound themselves at the appropriation to advance the stipend of the parish chaplain to eight marks a year*.

In 1441, the whole profits were assigned by the college to the rebuilding the chancel, and the parish

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* It appears by the college accounts, that in 1431 they paid the parish chaplain six pounds, six shillings and eight-pence clear, and provided him a decent habitation in the college, with meat, drink, washing, &c. as one of their canons; twenty shillings to the parish clerk, and two shillings to the sexton, as stipends, over and above their accustomed fees. From the tenor of the appropriation, the college was obliged to repair the chancel, and pay the procurations to the archdeacon of Norwich, in whose jurisdiction the church is; and after all stipends and expenses paid, the college that year received the clear yearly sum of twenty-six pounds, eight shillings, and seven-pence halfpenny,

chaplain, and every person officiating there, remitted their stipends that year for the same purpose.

In 1492, Sir Robert Beverle, then parish chaplain, appeared at the bishop's visitation as such, with the two chantry chaplains who served in the church, and nine other stipendiary priests, all of whom officiated there as soul priests by his leave, he being their superior: from the number of priests subordinate to him, the parish chaplain of St. Peter is oftentimes, and even in records, stiled the prior of St. Peter in Mancroft.

In 1545, 37th Henry VIII. Dr. Spencer, dean of the college, and the prebends, joined with the bishop of Norwich, their patron and ordinary, in a conveyance of the college and all its revenues to the king, which was also confirmed by the chapter of Norwich cathedral.

Edward VI. in the 7th year of his reign, anno 1552, July 1, granted to William Mingay and William Necton †, of Norwich, Gents. to hold of the manor of East Greenwich in Kent by fealty only, the

† For the sum of 510l. 13s. 10d. the said king conveyed to William Mingay and William Necton, and their heirs, the advowson of the rectory of Shottisham All-Saints, and the advowson of the vicarage thereof; and of Shottisham St. Mary, and St. Buttolph, lately belonging to Pentney priory, and the advowson of the rectory and vicarage of Corpusty, lately belonging to Horsham St. Faith; and the rectories and churches of St. Andrew the apostle and of St. Peter of Mancroft in Norwich, lately belonging to the college in the fields: and Freethorp rectory and church, lately belonging to St. Faith's; and the rectory of East Tuddenham, and advowson of the vicarage thereof lately belonging-

the rectory and church of St. Peter of Mancroft in the city of Norwich, and the tithes of the same, with all their appurtenances, free and discharged of the pension heretofore due to the abbey of Gloucester; and they, by deed, dated March 1, in the same year, conveyed the whole to Richard Catlyn, sergeant at law.

In 1562, it appearing that the church was a donative, the impropriator nominated thereto, and his clerk was licensed by the bishop, on producing his deed of nomination.

In 1569, it was conveyed to Charles le Grice of Brockdish, and his heirs.

In 1581, the 24th of Elizabeth, William le Grice of Norwich, Gent. son and heir of the said Charles le Grice, conveyed the impropriation, with all its appurtenances, to Henry Greenwood, Christopher Barret, and others, as feoffees, in trust for the parishioners of the said parish, who purchased it of him.

In 1595, the feoffees, with the majority of the parishioners, appointed an assistant minister or curate, who is always chosen by a majority of the parishioners dwelling in the parish, and assigned to both ministers their stipends, which are paid by the feoffees, who annually receive all the profits arising from the living, of what kind soever. This ap-

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pointment

longing to Pentney priory; and the rectory and church of Buxton, and all great tithes thereto belonging, and the advowson of the vicarage there, lately appertaining to the monastery of Sempringham in Lincolnshire.

pointment was found necessary after the dissolution of the chantries, whose priests were constant assistants to the parish chaplains.

In 1638, Hugh Roberts was instituted rector, on the presentation of the king, as to a lapsed rectory; but the parishioners, on a contest, proving their right, he was outed.

In 1658, George Cock was elected upper minister by the parishioners, and thereupon obtained a nomination from the feoffees, they having no power to elect solely, being compellable, by an obligation entered into with the churchwardens and parishioners, to transfer all their right to such persons as they shall appoint, whenever called upon so to do.

In 1670, Mr. Rively was chosen assistant minister, and had a stipend of 50*l.* allowed him, the same as is now paid.

In 1674, Thomas Tennison, D. D. afterward archbishop of Canterbury, was chosen minister: his stipend was 100*l.* per ann. The present upper minister is the Rev. Mr. John Peele, and the assistant minister the Rev. Mr. Thomas Nichols.

The upper minister's stipend, including the Tuesday's lecture, is 100*l.* and the surplice fees of the two first months in every quarter: and that of the assistant minister 50*l.* and the surplice fees of the last month in every quarter.

The reader's place was established in 1680; his duty is to read prayers daily (except on Sundays and holidays, when the minister or assistant officiates) at ten in the morning, and at three in the after-

afternoon. It is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, and is worth about 30*l.* a year. The present reader is the Rev. Mr. Stephen Buckle.

In 1707, a noble organ was erected at the west end of the nave. The organist's salary is 20*l.* a year; the parish clerk's stipend 8*l.* and the sexton's 4*l.* besides fees; he has an additional salary of 4*l.* a year, for ringing the bell at four o'clock in the morning, and eight at night.

The present church is a noble, regular, freestone fabrick, far exceeding any parochial church in this city, of which this is the principal parish.

In 1367, the parish had so greatly increased, that the parishioners were obliged to enlarge their church-yard; to do which they obtained a license from king Edward III. in virtue whereof they purchased thirty-nine perches of land of Thomas de Bumpstede and others, and obtained of the city two pieces of land, being small lanes contiguous thereto, the whole of which was laid to the church-yard, walled in, and consecrated in 1375.

In 1430, the old church was pulled down, and the present one began, which was finished and consecrated in 1455. At the west end stands a fine square tower 100 feet high, tho' designed at first to have been built much higher, as appears both from the double buttresses reaching to the top, and the thickness of the walls: in this tower are ten large and musical bells, a clock, and chimes which play every four hours; the nave is 90 feet long, and the two ailes of equal length, exclusive of the chapels at
their

their east ends, which are 40 feet long each; the ailes are 20 feet broad, and the nave 30: and to reduce the whole into the form of a cross, there are two chantry chapels or transepts 13 feet long each from south to north, and 15 feet broad from east to west; the height from the pavement of the nave to the summit of the roof is 60 feet. The chancel is also 60 feet long and of the same breadth with the nave: there are two porches one on the south side, the other on the north: at the east end of the chancel is the old vestry, and under it a room called the treasury, supported by an arch: the high altar, which is very advantageously raised above the rest of the church, stands upon another arch thro' which there formerly laid a common passage, now stopped up: the whole fabrick is covered with lead, and very remarkable for the neatness, and slenderness of its pillars: the furniture of the altar is made of velvet, and the plate belonging to it exceedingly grand, all but one cup being doubly gilt; one piece of it is remarkable for the elegancy of its workmanship, being a magnificent standing cup and cover, given by Sir Peter Gleane, Knt. whereon is beautifully represented the story of Abigail bringing presents to David: this cup is esteemed a great curiosity. A very large handsome brass branch consisting of 24 sockets hangs in the nave. In the north aile, at the altar in the chapel at its east end dedicated to the holy name of Jesus and St. John the Baptist, daily mass was celebrated called Jesus mass, instituted at the finishing of the church in 1455. In this chapel lies buried

ried Sir Peter Rede, Knt. tho' that honour having been conferred on him by the Emperor, he was acknowledged here as an esquire only: his effigies in complete armour may be seen on a brass plate on his grave stone, which has a shield at each of the four corners, and the following inscription at his feet.

Here under lyethe the corps of Peter Rede, Esquier, who hath worthely served not only his prince and country, but also the Emperour Charles the Vth, both at the conquest of Barbaria and at the siege of Tunis, as also in other places, who had geven hym by the sayd Emperour for his valiant dedes the order of Bavaria, who died the 29th of December, in the year of our Lord God, 1568.

Sir Peter was son of John Rede, Esq; who served the office of mayoralty in 1496, and gave his house in St. Giles's to find the great bell to be rung at four o'clock every morning, and eight every night, for the help and benefit of travellers, but these falling into decay, the ground was leased out and built upon at a reserved rent of 4 l. a year: it lies at the west corner of the triangular piece at the meeting of St. Giles's two streets called upper and lower Newport. There is a portrait of him in the council chamber in the guild-hall with a hawk on his fist. He was knighted by Charles V. at the taking of Tunis in 1538.

The north chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, formerly called Cosyn's chantry, was founded for two priests

priests to sing daily mass: the revenues were taxed at 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. and the chantry priests collated by the bishop. At the dissolution its revenues, issuing from four shops in the butchery, one tenement with a wool shop in spicer-row, another shop in the poultry market, and 15 s. 4 d. rent from divers fish-shops, were purchased by the city.

On the south side of the south aisle, opposite to St. Nicholas's chapel, is the chapel of the blessed virgin Mary, a place of great repute in times of Romish superstition. Here the fish-mongers, &c. kept their guild on the ninth Sunday after Trinity. The altar was dedicated to the holy Trinity, and commonly called Bronde's altar, from John Bronde the first chantry priest who officiated at it daily. At the dissolution its revenues were purchased by the city. In this chapel stood an altar of our lady with her image, called our lady of Milan; in 1504 an image of St. Edward was set up in it. At the east end of the south aisle we find the chapel of St. Anne, whose principal altar stood where the new vestry now is, it had also an image of St. Robert. In the vestry hangs a good old painting, representing St. Paul in prayer, and saying, 'O! wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from this body of death!' Rom. 7. 24. And to express the law of the members warring against the law of the mind, and bringing that into captivity to the law of sin, Satan is standing by him thrusting a thorn into one of his knees, which is bared; above, to the saint's great comfort, a glory appeareth, from whence

whence proceed these words of consolation: 'My grace is sufficient for thee.'

There is also a curious old picture of our saviour's resurrection on board; a representation of which, there is likewise on tapestry: against the wall hangs a neat old painted carving in alabaster of nine female saints, probably designed for some altar of St. Margaret, who is the principal figure, and here represented as holding down a dragon; amongst the rest are St. Hilda holding a book and pastoral staff, and St. Barbara a tower and palm branch, &c. The foregoing, together with several books were given by doctor Howman, and added to the library, formerly kept over the north porch, now removed hither: here is a fair octavo manuscript bible written in 1340, and a folio manuscript much more ancient, and illuminated, containing all St Paul's epistles with a gloss on them. It was formerly owned by Robert de Novell.

Besides those lights already mentioned, there were others kept burning before the images or representations of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Thomas, St. Dorothy, St. Catharine, St. Margaret, the two angels in the choir, the patible over the perke, St. Saviour, the holy sepulchre in the chancel, and St. Peter and St. Paul, the patron saints of the church; these stood the one on the north and the other on the south side of the altar. In the north chapel stood an altar and image of St. John the Baptist, and a constant light was kept burning before the holy rood, on the rood loft, situated between the church and chancel.

In 1581, the parish became possessed of the house opposite to the south side of the church-yard, 'it being the old parsonage-house of the parish, and so reputed and taken to be in times past.'

In 1712, it was leased by the feoffees for sixty-one years, at 6l. per ann. and is now settled by alderman Rifebrow for a charity-school house, as the following inscription, fixed against the wall, shews:

This school was founded by Mr. John Rifebrow, late of this city, in the year of our Lord 1721, for the teaching poor children to read and write, and for instructing them in the principles and doctrine of the church of England: and for the support and maintenance of this charity school, he assigned to trustees a lease of this house, and by his last will and testament, settled an estate in Walpole for the use and benefit of it for ever.

The trustees pay the above rent to the parish, which is applied to the repairing the church. In 1651, alderman Thomas Pye gave the houses, called the alms-houses, nearly opposite to the south-west corner of St. Gregory's church-yard for six poor people to dwell in: the first or most westerly dwelling and the third to be filled from St. Giles's parish, the second and sixth, or most easterly dwelling, from St. Michael's of Cossany, and the fourth and fifth from St. Peter's. The houses in St. Lawrence's parish, at the south-east corner of Fisher's-lane, belong also to this parish, and are leased to Mr. alderman Gay at 10l. a year.

a year. The following religious houses had revenues in this parish: the prior of Norwich to the amount of 10l. 14s. 2d.; the priors of Canterbury, Alvebourn, Cokesford, St. Faith's, Wymondham, Weybrigge, Pentney, Peterham, and Hickling; the abbots of Wardon, Holm, Waltham, Ramsey, Langley, Sibton, and Creke; the prioresses of Bungay, Swaffham in Cambridgeshire, and Carrowe, the dean of the chapel in the fields, and the masters of St. Giles and Hildebrond.

Chapel field, corruptly called Chaply field,

From the chapel of St. Mary which abutted easterly upon it, was heretofore the property of divers owners: that portion of it, now particularly so denominated, lying within the walls, was anciently called chapel-field-croft, and the adjacent fields lying on the outside of the ditch were properly chapel-fields, now in the hands of various proprietors; the croft was purchased by the city, and at this time is leased out by the corporation. Its ancient owners were the prior of Bokenham, the prioress of Carrowe, the dean of the college of the chapel in the fields, &c. when it was kept in plough tilth, but at the dissolution on its coming into the hands of the city it was converted into pasture-land, and so continues. In 1578, it was first used as a place of muster for the trained bands or artillery of the city, as well as for the exercise of shooting in

guns, harquebuffes, calivers, &c. and for trial of all such pieces as were named in the proclamation set forth for that purpose. In 1609, Mr. attorney-general Hobart obtained a lease of the croft for 41 years, and had a deed of the fee-simple of the cherry-yard made to him and his heirs. In 1668, the city tent was pitched in chapel-field against the general muster, for the use of the deputy-lieutenants; and again in 1671, for the use of the lord-lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, and the deputy-lieutenants of the city at a general review of the city regiment; this was practised yearly for some time. In 1707, the field was railed in, as it still continues: Sir Thomas Churchman, Knt. and alderman, holds it by lease of the corporation; that gentleman has regularly planted it, and laid out three beautiful and spacious walks for the use of the inhabitants.

The Market Place.

Formerly the great croft belonging to the castle, upon whose outward ditch it abutted: this was an entire piece of waste ground, open from St. Stephen's church to the holt or dove-lane. The first parts built upon, were the east and west sides and north end; the middle row between the market-place and fish-market was built much later and at different times, in virtue of royal licences; and by the same authority all the buildings at the east end of the church, the weaver's-lane, &c. were erected.

erected. But notwithstanding this, it is still the grandest market-place, and the best single market to be met with in England. The market-days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, in every week. Heretofore every business had its particular row or station, accordingly we read of the following places in ancient deeds and evidences; Chirothecaria, Glover's-row; Merceria, Mercer's-row; Spiceria, Spicer's-row; Acuaria, Needler's-row; Pelliparia, Alutaria, or Tawer's-row; Ferraria, or Ironmonger's-row; Forum unguentarium sive Apothecaria, the Apothecary's-market; Herbaria, the herb-market; Puletaria, or the Poultry-market; Forum Pistorum, or the Bread-market; the Flesh-market or butchery; the Wool and Sheep-markets; the Fresh-water, or Fish-market; the Pudding-market; the old Wood-market; the Cheese-market; Forum Tannatorum, or the Leather-market; the Worsted-row; Sheerman's or Cloth-cutter's-market; Forum Sutorum, Souter's or Cobler's row; Parmentaria, the Parchmenter's-row; the White-ware-market; le Scouteres, or Scowrer's-row; Soper's-lane; the Feather-house*; Sea-fish-market, &c. all which we find mentioned before the reign of Richard II. for about the latter end of that of Edward III. trades began to be intermingled and confounded together in such a manner, that many of these original names were lost.

At the south-east corner of the present hay-market stands a good engine to weigh hay, set up by the

* Joined to Abraham's-hall on the east, and the gun-lane on the west.

the corporation, who receive the profits and appoint an officer to do the business.

The wastel or wheat-bread-market extended from the upper wastel gate to the late brewhouse, (now converted into dwelling-houses) situated on the triangular piece of ground near Hog-hill, and from thence to the present entrance into the hay-market, near to which was the south entrance to

The new Synagogue and School of the Jews.

This synagogue had two other entrances, one from Hog-hill on the east, and the other from the hay-market on the west, by the passage now leading into the Star-yard: that part of the market from wastel-market aforesaid, to the White-lion-lane, is called in old evidences, *Judaismus*, *Vicus de Judaisme*, or the Jewry; the new synagogue was built in the reign of Henry II. when the Jews fixed themselves in this part of the city: the school stood at the south-end of the jewry, near to which they had a burial place. The house appropriated for an habitation for the high priest, called the bishop of the Jews, stood in part on the very spot where the house now inhabited by Mr. Francis Wright, town-clerk, stands.† It became afterward the estate of

† In the time of Edward I. Urfell son of Isaac bishop of the Jews at Norwich, sold it to John de Wroxham, and his executors in the reign of Edward II. sold it to John Pirmund. In that of Edward III. it was confirmed to the prior and convent of Norwich, by the king's licence, by Ralf de Attleburgh.

of alderman Anguish, and then of the learned Dr. Browne. The next house to this on the north, was settled on the wardens of the mass of the blessed Jesus in the church of St. Peter of Mancroft, and in allusion thereto had the sign of the holy Lamb. The house, now the Star-inn, formerly belonged to Elias the Jew, and abutted east on the garden belonging to the Jews school, and north on the entrance to their synagogue. In 1286, when Edward I. expelled all Jews out of the kingdom, the synagogue was destroyed, and the whole jewry seized by the king: this whole quarter was afterward burnt down, which is the reason that we can find no traces of any of these buildings. The north-side of the jewry was bounded by White-lion-lane, as it is now called; it has had several different appellations, the most ancient one is, Selaria, Sellaria or Saddler-gate; in the time of the two first Edwards it was called Sadler's-row, Rolimere's or Lorimer's-row; in Edward III. Bridlesmith's-row; in Henry IV. Sporer's-row; and in Edward IV. Sporowe-lane.

The east side of the market from the White-lion-lane to the Cockey-lane, was called nether or lower row, now the gentleman's walk: the south part of which was the Cordwaineria or Calceria, Cordwainer's, Cordiner's, or Shoemaker's-row; and the northern part the Caligaria or Hofier's-row.

The fons de Sellaria or Saddlegate common well, now disused, was, as well as the whole north-side of White-lion-lane, on the fee of the prior of St. Faith. The northern corner of this row at the entrance into the

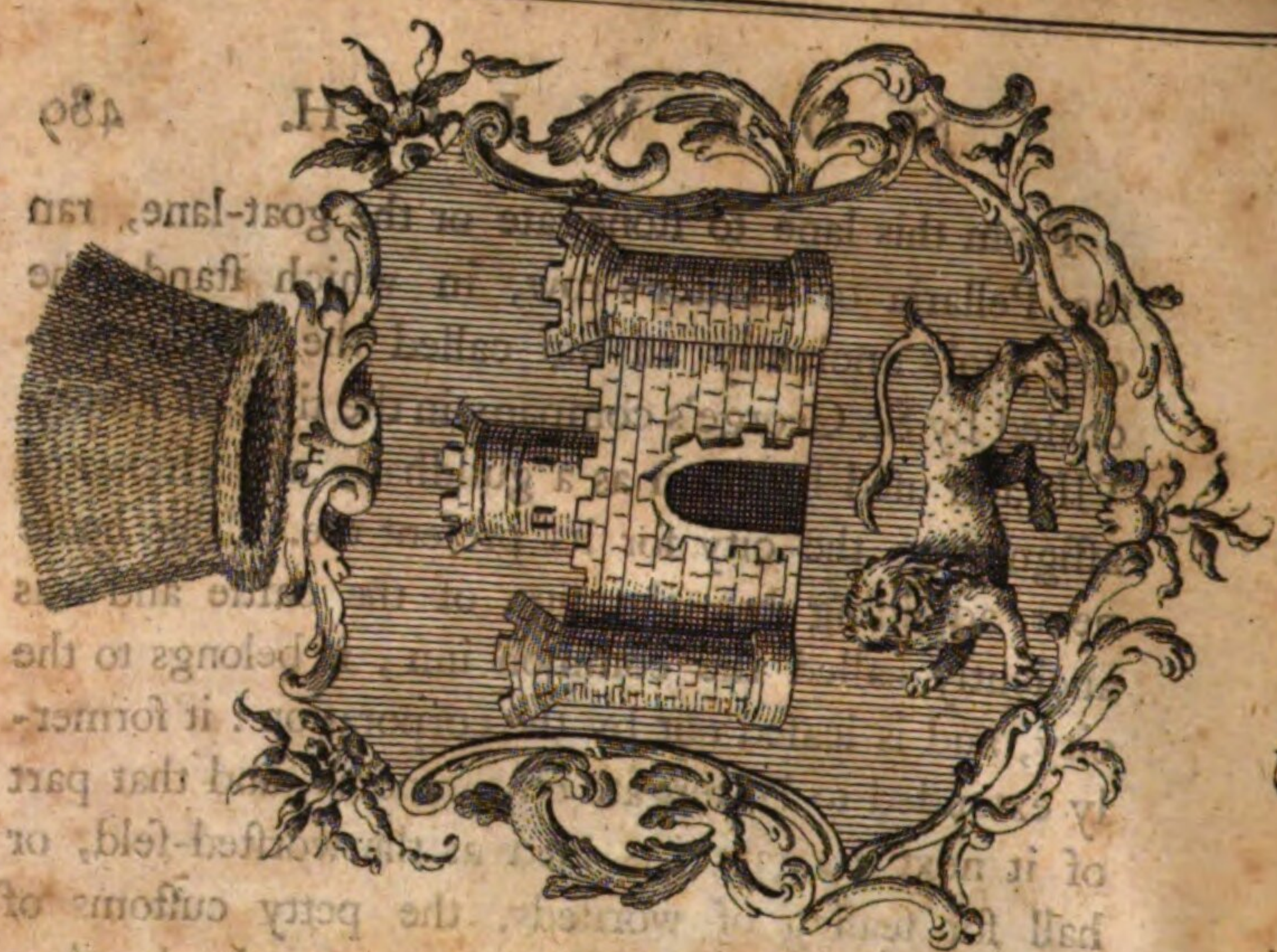
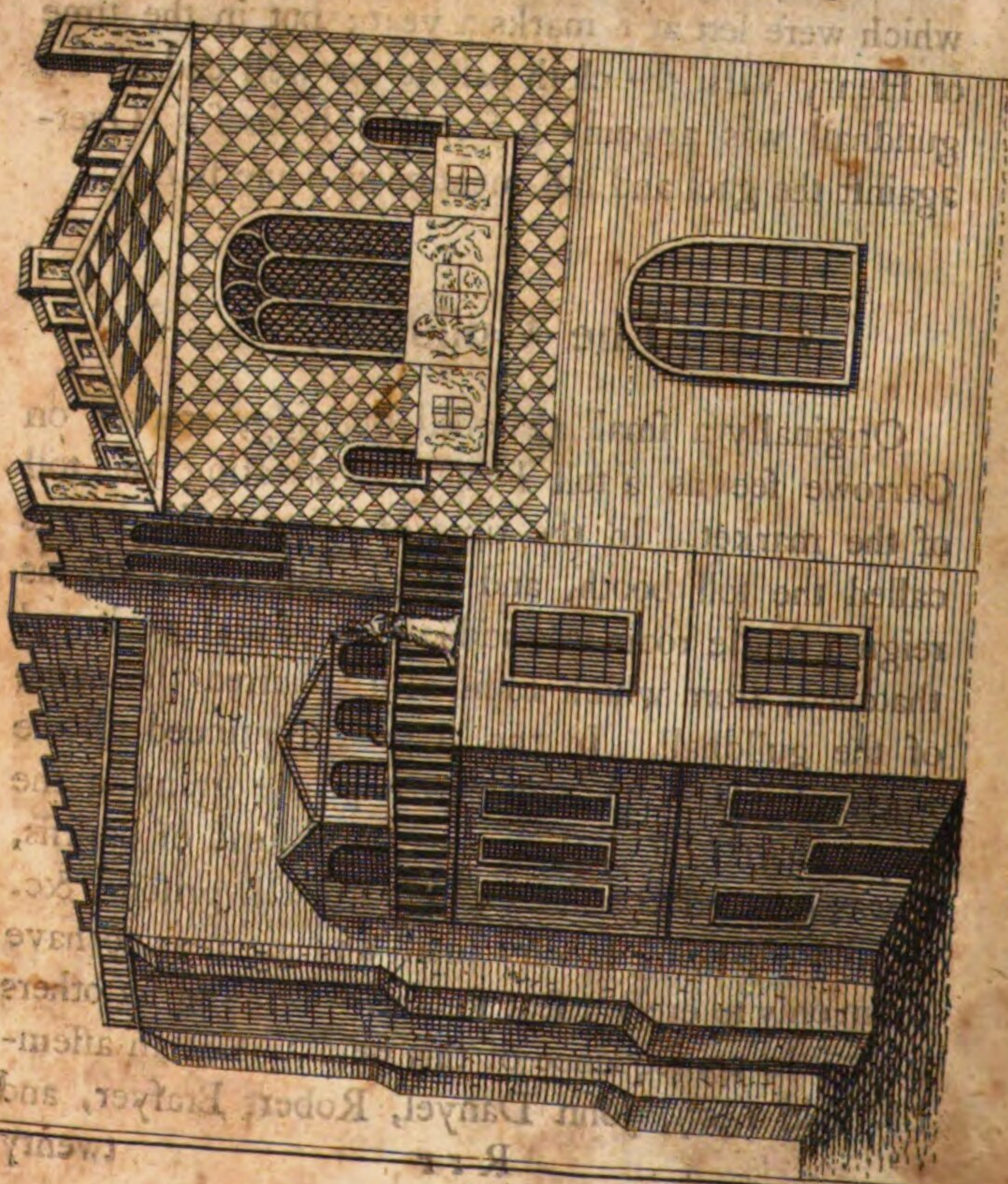
the Cockey-lane, was called Jenney's-row, from John Jenney one of the bailiffs in 1368 and 1373, who at that time owned the corner house.

The Cockey-lane had anciently the several names of Latoner or Tinmen's-row, Cutler-row, and Ho-fier-gate; it extends from the market-place eastward to the meeting of the lane called the back of the inns from the south, with Rackey's-lane from the north: this is properly the Cockey-lane, although another formerly called Smethe-row extending northward from the middle of the aforesaid lane to Potter-gate-street, is now commonly called by that name. The two cockeys or common sewers which meet here, the one coming from Nedham-street on the backside of the nether-row, and the other from St. Giles's-street by the north-end of the market-place, were open, and passed over by bridges till the time of Edward IV. when the lane was paved and the cockeys were first covered.

The north end of the market-place from the Dove-lane to Smethe-row, was the aurifabria or goldsmith's-row; and the lane just before-mentioned was called Smethy-lane from the working goldsmith's that dwelt in it. The lane now the Dove-lane was anciently called Holtor-lane, from the old tower which stood at the south-west corner, built by the Jews in William Rufus's time for a synagogue, and continued to be used for that purpose till the reign of Henry II. when they built a new one at the south end of the market: this tower was effectually destroyed in the great fire, and the site rebuilt upon.

From

GUILD HALL.



By the City of London, Robert Danyel, Robert Danyel, and
others, twenty

From this lane to stonegate or the goat-lane, ran the Pellaria or Hatter's-row, in which stands the city gaol, anciently an inn called the lamb, purchased by St. George's company in the time of Henry VII. and used by them as a guildhall, and afterward assigned to the city for its present use. The house next adjoining has the sign of the castle and was anciently called the common inn; it belongs to the city, and is leased out by the corporation: it formerly extended to Pottergate on the north, and that part of it next the gate was used as the worsted-feld, or hall for sealing of worsteds, the petty customs of which were lett at 8 marks a year: but in the time of Henry VIII. the cloth hall at the west end of the guildhall was appointed for that business. Over-against the gaol and last-mentioned house stands,

The Guildhall,

Originally a small thatched building, erected on Carrowe fee as a toll house for collecting the toll of the market. In the time of Edward III. it was called the toll booth, and in the latter part of his reign a single room was added to it of stud work and thatched, from which addition it acquired the name of the guildhall. In this state it continued till the reign of Henry IV. when that prince granting the city a charter for electing a mayor, instead of bailiffs, it was resolved to build a new guildhall, prisons, &c. the old one being so very small and mean as to have room only to erect a seat for the mayor and six others to sit: In consequence of this resolution at an assembly held 1407, John Danyel, Robert Brasfer, and

twenty two others were elected to compose a set of laws for the government of the city agreeable to the charter, and to consult proper means to raise money for building a guildhall: this matter was pursued so vigorously that within the course of the year the work was got so forward, that the arches under it, designed for prisons, were compleated. In 1409, the roof was raised, and in 1412, the prisons were made use of, but the whole building was not perfected till 1413, when the windows of the council-chamber were glazed, and the chequer table was placed in it. In 1435, the porch and tower called the treasury, the lower part of which being the prison called little ease, were built, and in 1440, all the city records, which till that time had lain dispersed in the monastery of the White-Friers, the chapel in the fields, &c. were collected together and deposited here. The stalls, joining to the hall, now covered with lead, were the ancient scriptories, or places where the writers sat at elections. In 1511, the roof of the council-chamber at the east-end of the guildhall and the treasury fell down: the council-chamber was repaired in 1523 and 1524, but the treasury tower was never rebuilt. The windows contained many stories on painted glass relating to the administration of justice; but the glass has been so much broke and misplaced that little of the original designs can now be collected. The room is adorned with the pictures of king William and queen Mary, and of several mayors, benefactors, &c. In 1635, the hall was very near being demolished by the servants of the deputies for salt-petre, who wilfully digged in the cellar under the council-chamber more than three feet

feet lower than the foundation, and would not be persuaded to forbear till some of the aldermen attended the king's council at London, and obtained an order for them to desist.

In 1660, the lower room at the west-end was set apart for a cloth-hall, the entrance to which, was on the north-side; the free chamber over it was made a sale-hall for foreign wool and yarn: every pack paid to the city 4d. and each cloth 2d.

The uppermost chamber over the guildhall was the old magazine and armoury; each guild had a gun kept here. In 1597, an order was made that "the rooms on the east end of the guyld-hall, heretofore used for a common gayle, shall cease to be used for a prison after 20 Oct. next: and that the common gaol for the county of this cittie, shall be kept in the house called the lamb," where it still continues. The sheriff's office continued to be kept on the north side of the guildhall till 1625, when it was removed into the old chapel opposite to it on the south side, but that running into decay was pulled down, and the present sheriff's office built on its site.

The chapel called the Guildhall chapel,

Was dedicated to St. Barbara the virgin, who in those days was esteemed the prisoners faint; her commemoration-day is the fourth of December. The chapel was founded in the time of Henry IV. and in the year 1472, by indenture between the mayor, &c. and the master of St. Giles's hospital, for the sum of 200l. given thereto, by Ralph Segryme, Ri-

Richard Brown, and Richard Drolle, the hospital covenanted for ever to find a secular chaplain to perform service every Sunday and holy-day, in the chapel aforesaid, for the benefit of the prisoners, and to find the necessary ornaments for the chapel*: and ever since the chaplain of the city-gaol has been, and is now, paid 16 l. per ann. out of the hospital revenues. The Rev. Mr. John Blackbourne is the present chaplain. In 1626, the old cope, pax, crucifix, mass-book, &c. were remaining in the guildhall, but burnt soon after on a thanksgiving-day. The altar was demolished at the reformation and erected again in queen Mary's time; it was in use in the reign of queen Elizabeth, for books and ornaments were then bought for it. Before the reformation, every May-day, as soon as the mayor was elected, a mass of the Holy Ghost was sung at this altar, at which the new-elect was always present: and on the day of the translation of St. Nicholas the bishop, every parish-clerk in the city was obliged to attend and join in singing a most solemn mass of St. Nicholas; on which account they were by composition excused from serving on juries within the city. In 1549, an inventory of the corporation goods, in the custody of Mr. Mayor, was deposited here, among which were "an hatte of crymsyn velvet for the sword-bearer."

* The ornaments of this chapel were, a pair of gilt chalices, and a paten weighing twelve ounces, a cope of red worsted embroidered with labels, a sacring bell, a bell hanging in a frame without the chapel door, and two large pewter candlesticks standing on the altar. In 1549, there was a book of Common Prayer and a Bible the gift of Sir Robert Dewe, chaplain there, and a surplice.

berer*. A sword, the hylts and pomel sylver and doubyl gylt; another sword†, the hylts and pomel gylt; a scabbard of riche clothe of goold set with perles, with a gret chape of sylver gylt; a scabbard of clothe of goold checkered, with a little chape of sylver gylt; a scabbard of purpil velvet, another of crymfyn velvet, with two letters of H. doubyl crowned, and a chape all sylver doubyl gylt: a mace of arms of sylver and doubyl gylt, wrought upon cryfall and set with stonys: Item, another lesser mace of sylver doubyl gylt."

The west-side of the market-place was anciently called the Vuere, over or upper-market, and the fouthern part of it the linen-drapery; behind which laid the old barley-market-yard, which had two entrances, one out of upper-new-port called barley-market-lane, and another called by the same name, though sometimes Herlewyn's-lane, leading from the butchery: there were also two other lanes in this row, one called Cosyn's, and the other Fishhouse or Elmeswell's-lane.

The weaver's-lane at the fouth-end of the church was formerly called cobbler's-row: the middle-row, between the fish-market on the west, and the market-place on the east, consists of stalls with rooms over them; in this row stood the ancient morage or toller-house where the market tolls or customs were received. Part of this row was settled on the city in 1527, by Robert Janays "towards the charges of carrying away the dirt arising from the sweeping of the streets and cisterns of the city." The

* A cap of maintenance worn by the sword-bearer in all public processions.

† This was the gift of Henry IV. when he granted the city charter.

The Market-crofs.

Was erected in the reign of Edward III. and repaired in that of Henry IV. it contained a little oratory or chapel, and had besides four shops in it. In the time of Edward IV. it was the dwelling-house of the collector of alms for the prisoners in the guildhall, whose chaplain officiated here, whenever he pleased, in a morning for the conveniency of the market people, and received their offerings as his reward. The whole being much decayed was pulled down in 1501, and rebuilt by John Rightwile then mayor, partly at his own expense and partly with the gifts and legacies of well-disposed persons. It was a neat octogonal building, surrounded by steps, and had, as before said, an oratory or chapel, with a chamber over it: it must have made a very grand appearance before the leads and pillars to support them were added round it. At the dissolution the chapel was turned into a storehouse, and in the time of Edward VI. the crucifixes that stood at each corner were taken down by order of the king's visitors. The common sealed measures of the city were always kept here: in 1574, the chapel was let to the masters, searchers, and sealers of leather, and the wardens of the cordwainers were bound to seal no leather but at this place; for which purpose they used it till a room was allotted them in the guildhall. In 1646, the whole city was taxed towards the repairing and new paving the crofs, every one paying in proportion to what he was laid to the poor's-rate. In 1732, it was sold, immediately pulled down, and the site of it paved over.

over. Against the east-end of the guildhall was a common-well; and in 1404, a cage with a pillory over it was erected near it; the whole was covered with lead, and had a vane on the crucifix placed on its roof. The building was hexagonal, each side being nine feet long: in 1679, the well was railed in, but is now disused and paved over.

The street now Bedlam-street, was anciently called over, or upper-new-port, because it leads to the new-port or St. Giles's gate: the most eastern part of it was the ropery, where the cord and rope-makers formerly dwelt. On the north-side of this street stands the White-horse-inn, formerly settled on the parish for finding a light to be kept burning before the holy sacrament, but seized at the dissolution: the house next the Wheat-sheaf belonged to Cosyn's chantry priest. The most eastern tenement but one, on the south-side, was called the Stone-hall, on the west-side of which laid the ancient passage, or lane called old Ladies-lane, which led directly to the yard of the chapel of our Lady in the fields: in 1383, this passage was put by, and the present Ladies-lane opened in its stead: more west on the same side of the way is the site of the committe-house, on part of which is built

Bethel, or Bedlam.

Founded by the third daughter of John Man, Esq; and widow of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Chapman, rector of Thorpe by Norwich, in the year 1713, "for the convenient reception and habitation of lunatics,

naticks, and not for natural-born fools or ideots." According to the desire and advice of her late husband, by her will, dated Dec. 4, 1717, she settled all her estates in Norfolk and Norwich on trustees, giving to them, and the majority of them, the sole power and management of the house, ordering them to choose, and place, or displace the master (who is to dwell therein and take care of the lunatics) and to appoint phyficians, apothecaries, &c. those only who are destitute of friends or relations to be kept there gratis: and according to the directions of the will, there are as many poor destitute lunaticks kept there as the revenues will afford, (which are greatly increased through the good management of the trustees and by numerous benefactions) the inhabitants of the city of Norwich being always to be preferred: and whenever it shall happen that the trustees be enabled to maintain more than the city offers for relief, they are then impowered to receive such objects from any parish in the county of Norfolk or elsewhere: but the phyfician must first certify that they are proper objects, and the master have an appointment under the hands of a majority of the seven trustees before he can receive any one into the house. The trustees may also admit lunaticks whose friends or parishes agree to pay them the moderate allowance of 4s. or 4s. 6d. a week.†

The

† The foundress lies buried near her husband in Thorpe chancel; her grave-stone has the following inscription.

Under this stone resteth in hope of a joyful resurrection,
the body of that exemplary, pious, and charitable widow,
MRS. MARY CHAPMAN, daughter of John Mann,

The present trustees are, Edward King, John Vere, John Patterfon, and Jeremiah Ives, Esqrs. John Woodrow, Jehosaphat Postle, and John Boycat, Gents. The physicians, Dr. Beevor and Dr. Manning. Three of the present trustees are justices of the peace for the city, but act in their private capacities as to this charity; there being the following clause in the will of the foundress; "it being my exprefs mind and will, that this charity shall never come into the hands of the court of mayoralty; nor any of them, acting as a public society, shall be any way concerned in the execution of this trust." Each trustee has 20s a year, and when any one of them dies, or removes out of the city, so that on summons he doth not attend, he is to be displaced; and within three months another elected in his room by a majority of the remaining trustees.

She ordered the word BETHEL to be fixed over the door of the front entrance, and under it the following text of scripture, viz. But to do good and to communicate forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased. Heb. xiii. 16.

On
Man, Esq; sometime mayor of Norwich, and high-sheriff of Norfolk, and relict of the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL CHAPMAN, formerly rector of this church. She built wholly at her own expense, the house in Norwich called BETHEL, for the reception, maintenance, and care of poor lunatics, to which and other charitable uses she gave all her income while she lived, and her estate at her death, which happened on the eighth of Jan. 1724, and of her age 77.

This, that this woman hath done,
shall be told for a memorial of her.

Matt. xxv. and 13th verse.

On a stone in the wall near the entrance, is the following inscription.

This house was built for the benefit of distressed lunaticks, anno 1713, and is not to be alienated or employed to any other use or purpose whatsoever. 'Tis also required that the master who shall be chosen from time to time, be a man that lives in the fear of God, and sets up the protestant religion in his family, and will have a due regard, as well to the souls as bodies of those that are under his care.

A very elegant committee room has been lately built, which is adorned with the portraits of the foundress and several of the trustees.

The master's salary, besides his dwelling and two chaldrons of coals yearly, is forty pounds; ten pounds of that sum are in lieu of the money given by those who visit the house, now put into a box, the keys of which are in the trustees hands, and applied by them to the increase of the foundation. The present master is Mr. John Boulton.

The Parish of St. Giles,

Is a small ward * and part of the new Burgh, set out in the conqueror's reign, at which time the church was founded by Elwyn the priest on his own estate, and given by him to the monks of Norwich, after he had procured an indulgence of twenty days pardon for all who should come and offer here on St. Giles's day, or within seven days after. Theobald

* Eaton and part of Earlham are in the great ward of Mancroft; the former is joined to the small ward of St. Stephen, and the latter to that of St. Giles.

bald, archbishop of canterbury appropriated it to the monks, before which event it was a rectory and paid six pence sinodals to the bishop, to whose jurisdiction the parish is subject, as well as to that of the archdeacon of Norwich. Afterward it was settled by the monks on their infirmary, and no vicarage being endowed, was served by a parish chaplain: it is now a donative in the gift of the dean and chapter, who appoint the chaplain, and the bishop thereupon licences him. In ancient evidences it is called St. Giles on the Hill, and St. Giles of Over New-port, and sometimes of Pottergate. The tower is large, square, and very lofty, being forty yards high, for which reason, in 1549, a large lanthorn, to serve as a fire beacon, was fixed on its top; it contains a clock and eight bells. The great bell is rung throughout the winter half year, at six in the morning, and eight at night, and at five in the morning, and at nine at night during the summer. The nave, two ailes, and south porch are leaded: the chancel was quite demolished in 1581, when the dean and chapter gave to the trustees of the parish, ‘all the lead, timber, iron, and stone, which did come and remain of the decayed chancel of this church for a stock to be put out for the encouragement of poor traders in this parish.’ by which means they eased themselves of all repairs at once; for the chancel belonged to, and was to be repaired by them. There was a hermitage in the church-yard, and a cross and image of the Trinity in a nich on the west side of the steeple.

At the west end of the south aisle, there was a chapel, altar and image of St. Catharine, with a light burning before it, and against one of the pillars a famous rood, called the brown rood. The guild of St Mary was kept before the altar of the virgin of pity. The west window of the north aisle contained the history of our lord's passion, and there were lights burning before the images of St. Mary, St. John Baptist, St. Christopher, (whose effigies of a monstrous size, † with his staff sprouting by him, was painted over the north door) St. Giles, St. Unkumber, and St. Wilegesfortis; besides those that continually burned before the holy rood, or cross, the holy sepulchre, and the sacrament. The service of plate for the altar is very noble, and was given by Robert Snell, Gent. in 1738. It consists of two flaggons doubly gilt, as the whole set is, weighing together better than 100 ounces: two cups with covers 43 ounces, a neat patten 22 ounces, and an offering bason of above 31 ounces.

† In most churches which had a door opening towards the north, this saint was portrayed over it in as large a size as the wall would permit. His legend telling us, 'that he was noble, 'and hie of stature, and stronge in membris.' The staff by him alludes to the proof, which the legend says Christ gave of him, that he had carried him over the river, 'by cause that 'thou may knowe that I say to the truthe, set thy staffe in the 'erthe by thy house, and thou shalt by to-morue see that it shall 'bear floures and fruite.' He was placed over the door, because children to be baptised were usually brought in at it, alluding to the water in baptism which brings salvation and safety to those infants, as he did to all, whom he carried over in his life time, amongst which was Christ in form of a little child.

There

There was formerly a hermit dwelling over St. Giles's gate, and just on the out side thereof stood a leper house, founded in the time of Edward III. this was not dissolved, but continued as an hospital or sick house, as long as that did without St. Stephen's gate.

The nave of the church and its two ailes are twenty seven yards long, the ailes four wide each, and the nave eight. The whole was rebuilt at once in Richard the second's time, which accounts for its being so neat and uniform a building. The religious concerned here, were the abbot of Sibton, the prior of Hickling, the prioress of Carrowe, the dean of the chapel in the fields, and the prior of Norwich. Service is performed here every Sunday, and prayers read every Friday.

Wimer's great Ward,

Takes its name from Wimer, who lived at the time of the conqueror's survey: this ward is subdivided into three small wards, west, middle, and east Wimer, the whole extending on the south side of the river quite thro' the city, from Bishop's gate in the east, to those of St. Benedict and Heyham on the west.

The small ward called West Wimer Ward,

Contains within the walls the parishes of St. Benedict, St. Swithin, St. Margaret, St. Laurence, and St.

St. Gregory, and, without the walls, part of the parishes of Earlham and Heyham.

The Church of St. Benedict or Bennet,

Standing near the most western part of the city, is an ancient small building; the steeple round at bottom and at the top octangular, and containeth three bells: the nave, south porch, north aisle and vestry are leaded, the chancel and north porch tiled. This part of the city is called Westwic, from its being situated on the western wic or winding of the river: and the parts next the river are said to be in the nether or lower Westwic, and those more remote in over or upper Westwic. The advowson of the rectory was given to the priory of Bokenham in Norfolk about 1160 by Thomas de Sancto Ægidio, (or St. Giles) chaplain, together with two acres of ground adjoining to the west side of the church yard, with his messuage thereon built, between the church yard on the east and St. Benedict's gate on the west, and divers rents that were annually paid to it: on the east part of this messuage stood the parsonage house, to which a garden adjoined at the extreme north east corner of the church yard: this house, together with all the revenues of the priory, came into the king's hands at the dissolution, when the impropriation and advowson of the church were purchased by the parishioners, the majority of whom elect their minister: it is augmented by lot, and service is performed here once a fortnight: the

the religious concerned were the abbot of Holm, the prior of Norwich, and the prioress of Carrowe. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Richard Tapps.

Westwic or St. Bennet's gate was an ancient hermitage, and without it stood a leper house, which continued, as long as the other leper houses did, as a sick house or hospital for the poor. A boy belonging to this parish is maintained in the boys hospital, on the gift of Michael Smith, worsted-weaver, who in 1688 tied his estate in St. John's Sepulchre for the payment of 6l. a year to the receiver of that hospital for that purpose.

St. Swithin's church.

Hath a square steeple and three bells, the north and south ailes, north and south porches, and nave are leaded, and the north vestry is tiled. The chapel of St. Mary at the east end of the north aile, had an altar, and the guild of the holy virgin called the tanner's guild was kept there. The rectory was anciently in the donation of the see of Norwich, and in the year 1200, annexed to the deanry of Norwich, as were the churches of St. Simon and Jude, and Croftweyt, and the deanry of Taverham, and so held till 1329, when the deanries were separated from the churches, which were then perpetually united. But notwithstanding this union, in 1546, bishop Rugge separated the advowson from the bishopric, and granted it to William Farrar and others. In 1608, John Ward was patron, who suffering

fering a lapse, was by the bishop collated to it; and entry being made that the bishop had collated him in full right, it has ever since been supposed to be in the bishop's patronage, and held by sequestration, or licence at the bishop's nomination. The service is on every other Sunday. The Rev. Mr. John Blackburne is the present minister.

The New-mills are, as to the principal part of them, in this parish, as was proved in 1459, on a suit commenced between the prior of Bokenham, impropiator of St. Benedict's, the rector of St. Mary in Coslany, who had a small part allotted him, and the rector of St. Swithin, for the tithes of the said mills. Formerly all the city bakers were obliged to grind here, and the miller, as a public servant, had a livery and badge given him every year. In queen Elizabeth's time, the water-works were undertaken, and in 1583, brought to so great perfection as to supply the hall and cross in the market; at which time, John Foster and Alexander Peele, surrendered all their right therein to the city for the sum of 650*l.* and undertook to keep them in repair for a sixth part of the annual rents: since that time the works have been so greatly improved that the whole city is most commodiously served with river water. The mills are still the property of the city, and in 1706 were lett, with the baker's grint thereto belonging, for the term of 87 years, at the yearly rent of 200*l.* but reduced in 1708, to 180*l.*

Here

Here is a handsome set of plate for the altar, viz. a silver flaggon weighing upwards of 38 ounces, a basin of 20 ounces, a patten of 11 ounces, and a cup with a cover.

St. Margaret's rectory,

Commonly called St. Margaret's of Over Westwic, was anciently valued at 40 s. and paid 3d. synodals: it stands at five pounds four shillings and nine pence halfpenny in the king's books, but, being sworn of no certain value, is discharged of first-fruits and tenths: it hath been augmented by lot, and an estate purchased with the money lying in Newton Flotman in Norfolk, rented at 14l. per ann. part copyhold, but fine certain at 4s. an acre. The lords of Cokefield-hall in Yoxford, formerly presented to it, but ever since 1613, the rectors have been instituted either in right of the king, or of the bishop by lapse. The Rev. Mr. John Blackburne the present rector, was instituted at the collation of the bishop. The south aisle, nave, chancel, and north and south porches are leaded; the north vestry tiled: the tower is square, and hath five bells besides a small saint's bell; at the east end of the south isle is a chapel dedicated to Saint Anne. The black flint house, opposite to the north side of the church-yard, was the dwelling house of the ancient family of the Rede's. The prioress of Carrowe, the abbot of Sibton, the prior of Bromholm, the dean of the chapel in the fields, and the brothers and sisters of

Magdalen hospital, had revenues issuing out of this parish.

Mr. Thomas Seaman, by his will, dated August 10, 1700, settled his closes lying between St. Giles's and St. Stephen's gates, containing 9 acres, called crab-tree or clay-pit closes; and also the sum of 200l. with which an estate was afterward purchased: the clear profits of the former were appropriated to the binding out two girls yearly, and of the latter, two boys, to be taken from the parishes of Heigham, St. Benedict, St. Swithin, and St. Margaret, so that every year each parish may have a child bound out alternately, a boy one year, and a girl the next. The apprentice fee given with the girls was fixed at 50s. each, and with the boys 5l. on a supposition, that each estate would produce those sums.

St. Laurence's church,

Stands upon the spot which, before the retreat of the sea, and whilst this continued a considerable fishing town, was the quay or landing-place for all herrings brought into the city: the tithes of this fishery were so considerable, whilst in the hands of the bishop of the East-Angles, that about the year 1038, on bishop Alfric's granting the quay, flathe, hagh (or close inclosed with hedges) together with the adjoining mansion to Bury-abby, and the abbot's undertaking to build this church, he reserved to his monastery a yearly payment of a last of herrings. On this hagh, in the time of the confessor, the
parish

parish began to be built, the abby having parted with it; though they reserved the quay or flathe on which they founded the old church, which was a rectory in two medieties: the abby had the house and one mediety, and the rector the other: in William Rufus's time the medieties were joined, and ever since it hath continued one entire rectory. The last of herrings payable by the rector to the abby, was converted into a yearly payment of 40 s. sometime in the reign of Henry III. which continued to be paid till that of Henry VII. when it was remitted on account of the smallness of the profits. The rectory being valued at five marks, was taxed at half a mark, and paid 3 d. synodals: it remains in the king's books at 4l. 13s. 9d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 16l. 5s. 11d. halfpenny is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and capable of augmentation. The old church was pulled down about the year 1460, and the present beautiful and regular pile finished in 1472, at the expense of the abbot and monastery of Bury, the parishioners, and many private benefactors. It consists of a noble square tower 112 feet high, having a door at the west end; over it on the north part is a carved representation of the martyrdom of St. Laurence in stone; the Saint is seen broiling on a gridiron, and the soldiers are busied in tending the fire. On one part is figured a king crowned, designed to represent the FATHER with a sword in his hand striking at the emperor Decian, at whose command this cruelty was exercised on the Saint, who is

falling under the stroke. On the other side is another piece of carving, representing Edmund the king tied to a tree, and the Danes shooting arrows into his body; near them lies his head among some bushes, alluding to that part of the legend, which says, that when they could not kill him with arrows, Hunguar the Danish general ordered them to smite off his head, and throw it amongst the thickest thorns in an adjacent wood, where a wolf finding it, preserved it from being devoured by any bird or beast of prey, till it was discovered by the Christians, and buried with the body.

There are six musical bells in the tower: the great bell is rung every morning at four, and every evening at eight; a piece of land at Earlham called St. Laurence's acre being given for that purpose. The nave, two ailes, and the two chapels at their east ends, with the south and north porches are leaded, and the north vestry is tiled. The convent of Bury presented till 1537. In 1639, Mr. Thomas Bartram of Melton in Norfolk presented, since which time it hath been disposed of by the crown, or held by sequestration.

The altars in this church were three, the high altar, St. Mary's, and that of the holy rood: there were also tabernacles and images of St. Laurence, and St. Edmund near the high altar, the former on the north, and the latter on the south side, with wax tapers burning before them; as there were too of St. Nicholas, St. Christopher, St. Mary, St. Mary of Pity, the Assumption and St. John: there were lights plac-
ed

ed before the holy sepulchre, the crucifix, or holy rood on the perke or rood loft, the image of Jesus, and the sacrament in the chancel. In 1710, the east end of the chancel was blown down, and repaired by the parishioners with the assistance of private benefactors. The religious concerned here, were the priors of Norwich, Hickling, and Thetford, the prioress of Carrowe, the dean of the chapel in the fields, the abbot of Sibton, and the prioress of Bungay. The present sequestrator is the Rev. Mr. John Blackburne.

In 1627, there was a dispute between the city and the parishioners about repairing the streets, viz. over or upper Westwic, or St. Bennet's-street, on the south side of the church-yard, and nether or lower Westwic, Hollegate or Hellegate-street on the north, and the common passages and steps called St. Laurence's steps and passages; when it was adjudged that the parishioners should repair the streets, and the corporation, the steps and passages, as being public ways for the use and conveniency of the city: lately there have been made two very handsome flights of stone steps in the passage at the east end of the church, leading from St. Bennet's to Heyham-street; and part of the church-yard on the north side of the church is now laid into the common way, by which means the street leading to Cossany bridge is rendered very commodious.

The fine painted windows, on the north and south sides of the nave were destroyed in 1643. The well called St. Laurence's well is a very ancient one, for in the time of Edward I. we read, that it was a common

mon well. In 1547, the corporation granted the parishioners the lane extending from the High-street to the well, together with the said well, on condition that they should erect a door at the south end of the said lane, and keep it open all day, and securely shut it up every night. In 1576, Robert Gibson obtained a grant of the said lane and well, provided that he at his own charge conveyed the water from the said well into the public street, and continued it so conveyed. It is now called St. Laurence's pump, and hath an inscription over it, denoting, that the water was brought thither from a spring at the distance of sixty three feet.

Coslany bridge is the common passage to that part of the city lying beyond the water: and was the first common bridge on its western part for carriages, &c.

St. Gregory's Church,

Was an ancient rectory in the patronage of the Valoines or Valoyns: in 1210 it was settled on John Fitz Barnard, one of the co-heirs of that family, and his heirs, by the name of the advowson of St. Gregory's church near Mancroft: it was afterward given by one of that family to the priory of Monks at Norwich. In 1276 Roger de Skerning, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the use of the strangers hall, and their entertainment there; but in 1289, Ralf de Walpole reversed the former settlement, and appropriated it to the infirmary of the monastery, the master of which received all the profits, paid a secular priest for the service of the church, repaired

repaired the chancel and answered all synodals, &c. to the bishop and archdeacon of Norwich, to whose jurisdiction it was subject, as before the appropriation; when it was valued at nine marks, taxed at four, and paid sixpence synodals: the chancel was rebuilt in the handsome form in which we now see it in 1394, at the expence of the priory, aided by several private benefactions, and the church yard was much enlarged on the north side. It is now a donative in the gift of the dean and chapter: the Rev. John Gardiner, D.L.L. being the present minister. Service is performed here once every Sunday, and prayers read on Saints days, &c.

The church is an ancient building, but was new covered with lead in 1537: its inside is handsome and convenient, and consists of a nave and two ailes with chapels at their east ends; that on the south is dedicated to St. Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, and its altar to St. Thomas and St. Anne, both of whom had their images near it in niches in the wall: that on the north was St. Mary's chapel: at the west end of the steeple is a small chapel still remaining, which opened into the common passage: it was called the chapel of the assumption of the blessed virgin, and at the altar stood her image with a light continually burning before it, and Jesus mass was celebrated in it: at the dissolution it came into the hands of the churchwardens, who have constantly lett it out, as they did also the vault under the chancel, formerly a charnel. In 1597 the spire or pinnacle was covered with lead: it is the only one in the city, except

except the cathedral. In 1626, about 1101, was laid out in beautifying the church; when, amongst other benefactors to this work, we find one Francis Watson, a pedlar, who not only contributed the sum of thirty shillings, but painted and marbled all the pillars, railed in the font, and adorned the altar, "out of his own free will, zeal, and devotion, to the house of God." In 1634 the font was repaired and fitted up in the manner as it now appears, at the expense of forty pounds.

Before the reformation, the following images and representations had lights burnt before them, viz. of St. Catharine, St. Margaret, St. Elizabeth, St. John, St. James, St. Christopher, of the holy rood, our Saviour, and the holy sepulchre. The chancel, south vestry, south and north ailes, and south and north porches are leaded. The tower is square, and contains a clock and five bells. Here remain two very fair altar cloths; the first, of black silk, was always used when mass for the dead was celebrated: it is embroidered with the figures of dolphins embowed, each having a fish in its mouth half devoured; the whole interspersed with numerous representations of angels holding extended sheets: those personating men, having a naked demi-man, and those representing women, a naked demi-woman in each sheet; by which this doctrine was meant to be inculcated, that by their ministration the souls of the righteous are conducted to heaven. It has the following inscription. Pray for the sowlis of John Reede, and Agnes his wyff. The other is of gold brocade, and has on it; Pray for the fowle of John Westgate, alderman,

alderman, and Mawde his wyff. The font is a large pile, the upper part an octogonall top; on four of its sides are figured the four Evangelists, and on the other, four persons representing the quarters of the world: there is besides, an angel holding a mitre in one hand, and the gospel in the other. The religious concerned here, were the priors of Bromholm, Dunmow, and Norwich. The brass branch, with sixteen sockets hanging in the nave, was the gift of Mrs. Eliz. Goose, in 1703.

The north-east part of the church-yard abuts on Sheerer's-hill, which took its name from the sheer-men or cloth-cutters who dwelt there: on this hill, at the meeting of the three streets, stood a stone cross, by corruption called *Charyng-cross* for Sheerer's-cross: it was taken down in 1732.

The small ward called middle Wymer ward,

Contains the parishes of St. John of Maddermarket, St. Andrew, and St. Michael at the pleas.

St. John Baptist's church in Maddermarket,

So denominated from the market formerly kept on its north side for the sale of madder, a plant of principal use in dying: the church is built with flint, has a nave, two ailes, and two porches covered with lead; the north vestry is tiled; it has a square tower

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with

with six bells, which were new cast in 1766. It was founded before the confessor's time, and originally dedicated to the holy Trinity and St. John the Baptist; the patronage was in twelve burgessees, by whom most probably it was built. The conqueror seized it and gave it to the bishop, from whom it afterward devolved to the Giffards. Walter Giffard earl of Buckingham, who died in 1102, settled it on the priory of St. Faith at Newington Longueville in Buckinghamshire, a cell appertaining to the alien abby of St. Faith at Longueville in Normandy: and in consequence thereof, a pension of 6s. 8d. was yearly paid out of it to the prior of Newington Longueville. When the revenues of that priory were seized, the patronage became annexed to the crown, and so continued till Henry VI. granted it to Winchester or New-College in Oxford, in whose gift it still remains. It is sometimes called St. John's at Pottersgate; was valued at five marks, taxed at 20s. and paid 3d. synodals: it stands in the king's books at seven pounds ten shillings and twopence halfpenny, and being sworn of the clear yearly value of thirteen shillings and 9d. three farthings, was discharged of first fruits and tenths, and has since been augmented by the queen's bounty. The Rev. Mr. Sacheverell Bookie is the present rector. The religious concerned here, were the priors of St. Olave, Hickling, and Norwich, the prioresses of Carrowe, and the dean of the chapel in the fields.

In 1563, Feb. 7. at night, at the duke's palace in this parish, died the virtuous lady Margaret, dutchess of Norfolk, daughter of the lord Audley, second wife

wife to Thomas duke of Norfolk beheaded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was solemnly interred in this church on the north side of the choir on the 18th of the same month. The procession set out in the following order: the singing-men, the priests, and dean; the mayor and aldermen; the chaplains and almoner to the deceased; the bishop; the steward; treasurer and comptroller with white staves in their hands and hoods on their shoulders; the great banner of the noble family of Howard; Rouge dragon pursuivant; Norroy and Garter kings at arms; the corps borne by six gentlemen with four assistants, and with them four other persons bearing banners; over the corps a canopy of black velvet borne by four gentlemen; the countess of Surrey chief mourner supported by two ladies, her train borne by Mrs. Catharine Howard, supported by Sir Richard Le Strange, Knt. chamberlain; eight ladies mourners with their hoods on their shoulders; her graces gentlewomen in black, followed by all the yeomen, ushers, &c. who closed the procession.

Being seated in the church, at the offering, the chief mourner went first, the three officers at arms attending her; then the eight mourners and assistants; the gentlewomen two and two, the steward, the mayor, aldermen, &c. the bishop performing the service.

The corner house over against the duke's palace on the west side of St. John's-street was built by John Marsham; ancestor of the Marsham's of Stratton Strawless in Norfolk.

The roof of All Saints chapel at the east end of the north aisle, is adorned with angels holding labels, on which part of the *Te Deum* is written, and the word *Iesus*, encircled with crowns of thorns; out of this chapel is a passage into the vestry. Opposite to it in the south aisle, is the chapel of St. Mary the virgin, the roof of which is adorned with angels holding labels inscribed with the following sentences: Ave Maria gratia plena; Dominus tecum virgo serena, &c. the cypher of the word Maria, crowned, is scattered over every part of it.

Francis Gillians, worsted-weaver, who lies buried in this church, by his will gave 100 l. to be paid into the hands of the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of Norwich, for an annuity of 5 l. payable out of their estates on Butter-hills, to be applied to the binding out a boy yearly from one of the following parishes, viz. St. Helen, St. Martin at palace, St. Simon and Jude, St. John of Maddermarket, and St. Stephen, beginning with the first of them, and so on successively for ever: he also gave, after the decease of his wife, all his houses called Sherrod's gap, in the parish of St. Michael at Thorn, of the yearly rent of 26 l. 12 s. or thereabouts, for ever, upon trust, to pay out of the clear rents thereof to the minister who shall be appointed to preach at the cathedral on each Sunday, from Low-Sunday, to, and upon the Sunday next before Advent-Sunday, for reading prayers and preaching at the church of St. John of Maddermarket on the same day in the afternoon, the sum of ten shillings; except

(except those Sundays on which the bishop or dean are appointed to preach;) and 10s. to the minister of that parish yearly, for reading divine service and preaching on St. Andrew's day; 2s. 6d. to him for giving notice, and reading part of his will on the Sunday next before; 20s. per ann. to the clerk, and 5s. per ann. for candles; 15s. for the expenses of the churchwardens at their yearly meeting to settle accounts; and the residue, if there be any, to be laid out in clothing the tenants in the manner expressed in the will. He died Dec. 20, 1719, aged sixty-four years. The sermons were first preached in 1744.

In 1668, the north isle was repaired at the charge of that eminent and worthy Knight, Sir Joseph Paine. The common pump called St. John's pump at the north end of the church-yard is kept in repair by the parish.

The Duke's palace.

Anciently consisted of many tenements, purchased by Alan Percy, clerk, brother to the old duke of Northumberland; he sold it to the duke of Norfolk in the time of Henry VIII. who converted it into a palace, and made it his principal place of residence. In 1602, the old palace was demolished, and a noble one begun by Henry duke of Norfolk, but scarcely finished before it was pulled down by his grandson Thomas, on account of the ill-behaviour of the mayor, in not permitting his comedians to enter

enter the city with trumpets, &c. from that time it hath been entirely neglected: the small remaining part of the building is now converted into one of the city workhouses, and hired of the duke for that purpose. The eastern part of this parish constituted the ancient parish of the holy cross; afterward perpetually united to St. John's: its church called,

St. Crucis, corruptly St. Crowche's,

Was dedicated in honour of the invention of the holy cross, but now totally demolished; the churchyard is still surrounded with common lanes or passages; and the public house known by the name of the Hole in the wall stands on its site: the advowson belonged to the prior and convent of Norwich, and was appropriated to the infirmary. It was given to them by Clement, rector here in the time of Richard I. who granted the parsonage house, which stood on the spot now a garden to the parsonage house of St. Andrew, to William de Hofetune; this piece of ground is held by lease of St. Giles's hospital, at a rent of 20 s. yearly, paid by the churchwardens.

The church was subject to the bishop's and archdeacon's jurisdiction, and paid 6d. synodals.

In 1546, it was granted to the dean and chapter, and by them leased in 1549, April 10, for 500 years, to Thomas Codde, and Thomas Marsham, aldermen, by the name of the advowson of the church

church of St. Cross. The church was demolished in 1551, and the parish consolidated to St. John's, except a house or two, which were added to St. Andrew's.

The church of St. Andrew the Apostle.

Is a fine fabric, and esteemed the best parochial church in the city, except St. Peter's of Mancroft. The ancient church which stood on the same spot, was founded before the conquest: the rectory was given by John le Brun, the patron, to his college of St. Mary in the fields upon his founding that college. It was then valued at 5l. taxed at 20s. and paid 3d. synodals. At the dissolution it devolved to the crown in whose hands it continued, till Edward VI. in 1552, granted the advowson of the rectory and vicarage to William Mingay, and William Necton, and their heirs, to be holden of the king, of his manor of east Greenwich, by fealty only, and not in capite. On November 2, 1559, they conveyed it to Thomas Sotherton, and others, as trustees for the parish, who purchased it of them; and from that time it has been a donative in the gift of the parishioners, on whose donation the bishop licences. In 1614, there were three lectures preached here, viz. on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, at seven o'clock in the morning: the two first at the expense of the corporation, and the last at that of the parish: In 1661, they were all set aside by the court, and one established in their room,

room, to be preached by the minister of the parish every Thursday in the morning, for which they paid him a stipend of twenty pounds a year; this payment continued till 1743, when it was stopped, and the lecture thereupon ceased. It is now again renewed by a donation of the late Mr. Benjamin Trappet of this city, who left a sum of money, for that, and other purposes. The Rev. Mr. William Clagett is the present minister.

The steeple was rebuilt in 1478, and entirely finished before the old church and chancel were pulled down. * At the east end of the south aisle is St. Anne's chapel, where the guild of St. Andrew was kept; and opposite to it in the north aisle is our lady's chapel, in which Jesus mass was daily celebrated. Under the steeple was a chapel of our lady of grace, on whose altar her image stood, with a light continually burning before it; a guild to her honour was constantly held here. Besides all these there were several tabernacles with images in them, viz. of St. Andrew, the visitation of our lady, St. Saviour, St. Nicholas, &c. The religious concerned here were the priors of Peterston, St. Faith, and Norwich, the prioress of Carrowe, and the dean of the chapel in the fields.

Against the north wall of St. Mary's chapel, in the chancel, stands a most magnificent monument inclosed

* The rebuilding the old church and chancel was begun about the year 1500. In 1501, 17th Henry VII. he licensed the parishioners to rebuild and enlarge their chancel, a foot in length towards the east, upon the street there,

inclosed with an iron palifade, erected to the memory of Sir John Suckling, and Martha his wife; this Sir John Suckling was son of Robert Suckling, Esq; alderman and mayor of Norwich, and father of the famous poet Sir John Suckling: he studied at Grey's Inn, and afterward settled at Whitton in Middlesex; was made one of the principal secretaries of state in 1622, and comptroller of the household to James I. and Charles I. to the latter of which kings he was a privy counsellor: he died March the 7th, 1627, and was buried here near the remains of his wife; his son, Sir John Suckling the poet, being then nineteen years of age. His will bears date 30th September, 1626, in which among other things is inserted: 'Item, whereas I have
 ' erected in the parish church of St. Andrew, in the
 ' city of Norwich, two several monuments, the one in
 ' memory of my late worthy and religious parents,
 ' Robert Suckling, Esq; sometime citizen and alder-
 ' man of Norwich, and Elizabeth his wife; and the
 ' other in memory of my late dear wife Mrs. Mar-
 ' tha Suckling: and whereas I have for the space
 ' of twelve years, last past, given several sums of
 ' money unto the poor of the parish of St. Andrew
 ' aforefaid, St. Augustine, St. George of Colgate,
 ' and St. Saviour, in the said city, with a yearly al-
 ' lowance to a preacher, for the making of a ser-
 ' mon on the feast of St. Simon and Jude, and also
 ' to the clerk of the parish of St Andrew for looking to
 ' the said monuments: now, &c. it is my special desire
 ' and intention, to give a yearly sum of money to be di-

X x x

' distributed

'distributed yearly for ever, for the preaching of a
 'sermon in the parish church of St. Andrew, on the
 'Friday next after the feast of St. Simon and Jude in
 'every year, between the hours of two and four in
 'the afternoon of the same day, by some godly and
 'learned minister and preacher of the word of God,
 'to be thereunto appointed by my eldest son John
 'Suckling, during his life, and after by the mayor
 'of the said city for the time being; also toward re-
 'lieving the poor of the parish aforesaid, and for
 'the gratifying such others for their pains and dili-
 'gence as herein after is expressed.' For which pur-
 'poses he gave to the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and
 'common council of the city of Norwich, an annuity
 'of eight pounds payable out of his manor of Bar-
 'tham, in the county of Suffolk, on the feast of St.
 'Michael, yearly, to be distributed in the following
 'manner; 20 s. to the preacher on the Friday after the
 'feast of St. Simon and Jude, 2 s. 6 d. to the mayor,
 'and 7 s. 6 d. to be divided amongst the justices, the-
 'riffs and sword-bearer, who are required by the will
 'to be present at the said sermon; 40 s. to the poor
 'of each of the parishes of St Andrew and St Augus-
 'tine, 35 s to the poor of St George of Colgate, and
 '5 s to those of St Saviour, and 10 s to the parish clerk
 'of St. Andrew, for his pains in making and keeping
 'clean the said monuments. 'Also, I will that my
 'executors bestow forty pounds to buy land of inhe-
 'ritance for the said parish of St Andrew, (where I
 'was born) and the yearly profits thereof arising, to
 'go only to the repair of the two monuments, afore-
 'said

is said, and not otherwise." The churchwardens however, had power to apply the produce to the repair of the church itself, until the monuments or either of them needed reparation: the manor of Barham was charged with this sum of 40s. so that the whole income is now 10l. per year. The same Sir John Suckling also gave 10s. for a sermon to be preached yearly at St Andrew's church, on the Sunday se'nnight next after Michaelmas synod, between two and four o'clock, as an acknowledgement of God's favours and mercies towards him. There is a handsome set of plate belonging to the altar, 1. a fine old gilt cup, made in 1568. 2. A handsome standing cup and cover, the gift of alderman Remyngton. 3. A large silver patten, the gift of Elizabeth Salter, 1680. 4. A large offering dish weighing forty seven ounces, the gift of Laurence Goodwin, formerly mayor of Norwich, anno 1704, who also gave two noble flaggons, the one weighing fifty nine, the other fifty eight ounces.

In the south vestry (which is tiled) there are several old books, amongst which is a quarto manuscript of Trevisa's translation of the epistles, and gospels. The steeple has eight bells and a clock.

The parish-clerk's house, which joins to the parsonage, was the gift of Mr. Rugg; the parsonage was purchased in 1570 for 100l. the greatest part of which is now rebuilt by the present incumbent. Dean Prideaux says, that this donative is endowed with 15l. per ann. and that the arbitrary contributions were 70l. in all 85l. it is now reckoned

worth much more. At the north-east corner of the church-yard, lies St. Andrew's common well, in queen Elizabeth's time made a common pump, as it still remains; and on the south side of the church-yard, ranging the whole length of it is

The city Bridewell.

A very noted building, its wall of black flints being esteemed the most curious of its kind in England: it was owned by Bartholomew Appleyard, bailiff here in 1372; William his son kept his first mayoralty here in 1403; it came afterward into the hands of Thomas Cambridge, who, in 1454, conveyed it to John Paston, &c. from whom it passed to the Hobart's, the Curson's, the Browne's, the Codde's, and the Sotherton's. It was bounded by the several lanes and streets now surrounding it, and hath been a long time used as a common Bridewell, or house of correction.

Between the lane running at the end of St. Andrew's chancel, and that leading out of Wimer's-street to the red-well, opposite to the friers preachers church-yard, anciently stood

The church of St. Christopher,

One of the oldest churches in the city, demolished by fire in the time of Henry III. and never afterward rebuilt. At its demolition, the whole of the parish became perpetually united to St. Andrew's; the church-yard was annexed to the rectory, and passed,

passed, at the appropriation thereof, to the dean and chapter of the college of St. Mary in the fields, by whom it was leased out, and built upon: its parish included all the space between the two lanes aforesaid, and part of the north side of Cutler-row, to which there was an entrance from the church-yard: the small part of it not annexed to St. Andrew's parish, was added to St. Michael's at the pleas.

The church of St. Michael at the Pleas,

Is built in form of a cross, consisting of a nave, south and north transept chapels, and a chancel, the whole covered with lead. It hath a square tower, a clock, and five bells, besides the saints bell; there is a vestry on the north side of the chancel, a south porch, and another chapel built against the south side of the chancel, and joined to the east side of the south transept.

There were formerly eight stalls in the chancel, but now removed and placed in different parts of the church; and there still remain several ancient paintings on board, as an old salutation hanging at the west entrance; our Saviour's crucifixion and resurrection on the north side of the entrance into the chancel; the virgin of pity surveying her son's dead body; Judas betraying Christ; St. John and the virgin; and opposite to these are paintings of the crucifixion, with Mary and John by the cross; St. Margaret and the dragon; St. Benedict, and St. Augustine.

The

The chancel (before thatched) was new roofed and covered with lead in 1711, by the generous benefaction of John Harbord of Gunton, Esq; who gave one hundred pounds, and the voluntary contributions of the parishioners. The north transept chapel was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and the south chapel to St. Mary the virgin; there were lights kept before the images of the saints, at their altars, in the said chapel; and likewise before those of St Anne, St Christopher, St Nicholas, St Thomas, the Holy Rood, Sepulchre and Sacrament; and a hanging branch with lights before the image of St Michael, towards the charge of which, a messuage on the north side of the church-yard, was tied in the time of Edward I. for the yearly payment of a pound of wax. The religious who had revenues in this parish, were the priors of Norwich, Hickling, St Faith, and Wyndham; and the abbots of Sibton, St Benedict at Holm, and Creke.

The rectory of St. Michael ad placita, was commonly called St Michael's at the pleas, because here the archdeacon of Norwich used to hold his pleas or courts: In some old registers it is called St Michael near St Christopher's, in others St. Michael Mote-stow or Much-stow, that is, the head or chief church of St Michael*, on account of the aforesaid pleas: in others St Mich. at Muspole, *i. e.* Muchpool, there having been formerly a pool where the well is, late the red-well †: hence to this day, the parish is

* Motestow, the place of pleas, from Mote, plea, and Stow, place.

† The pond or pool was filled when the well was sunk; and the pump was fixed up in 1629.

corruptly called St Miles of Mulball. It was first valued at 20s. not taxed but paid 3d. synodals, and afterward 6d. 1 s. 7 d. halfpenny procurations, and 13 s. tenths, of which it was discharged, as being only 6l. 10s. in the king's books, and of the certified value of eleven pounds and ten pence. The patronage is alternately in the lords of Horsford and Sprowston. There is a good parsonage house facing the street, and joining to the south-east part of the church-yard. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Money is the present rector.

The small ward called East-Wimer ward,

Contains the parishes of St. Peter of Hungate, St. Simon and Jude, St. George at Tombland, St. Martin on the plain, and St. Helen in Holm-street.

The church of St. Peter of Hungate or Houndes-gate,

Is one of the most ancient churches in the city; it took that name from the bishop's hounds being kept near it, during the time that the house belonging to the see, standing in the parish of St. Simon and Jude, on whose site the Maid's-Head inn and the adjacent houses are built, was made use of as a palace by the bishops. It is a rectory valued anciently at thirty shillings, but not taxed; paid three-pence synodals, and afterward sixpence; stands at

3l. 1s. 5d. ob. in the king's books, but pays no first fruits; being certified of the value of 7l. 12s. 8d. farthing only, it is now discharged of tithes, and augmented with the queen's bounty.

In 1402, Henry IV. granted the rector a licence to purchase a piece of ground whereon to build a parsonage, which was accordingly done. It stood directly opposite to the elm on the north side of the street. The advowson of the rectory was in the dean and chapter of the college of St. Mary in the fields, who conveyed it to John Paston, Esq; and Margaret his wife, and their heirs: whereupon they, together with the rector, immediately pulled down the old fabrick, which was greatly decayed, and built the present church in the form of a cross; a neat building, of black flint. The tower is square, and hath three bells; the nave, south porch, transepts, and chancel are leaded. In a window on the north side of the altar, is the effigies of Thomas Andrew the rector, with an *Orate* under him; he is kneeling at an altar, as at prayers, in a blue vestment, with his crown shaven; on the tonsure is represented a white cloven tongue, to express the gift of the spirit by the imposition of hands, of which the tonsure is a mark or token. In the next pane is represented the extreme unction, where we see him attending the sick man on his knees, at the bed's feet, while another priest, in purple, performs the ceremony; by him stands the host: near the bedside is seen the face of the evil angel, who however is not able to approach the dying man. This

same

same rector appears in the east window of the north transept. He was buried in the chancel in 1468.

From the date cut in stone on the buttress, by the north door, it appears that the church was finished in 1460. It has been held by sequestration, or licence at the appointment of the bishop, ever since the year 1638, or thereabouts. The Rev. Mr. William Clagett is the present minister.

Dr. Prideaux says, that it was endowed with 2 l. a year, and the arbitrary contributions amounted to about 20 l. The plate belonging to the altar, are, a very curious wrought standing cup and cover, a large paten, two plain flaggons, and an offering basin.

In 1639, over the well by the elm, was placed a common pump which now remains, and is kept up at the expence of the parish. The house at the north-west corner of the church-yard, used to pay 2 s. a year to the rector, and was anciently inhabited by women, who dwelt together under a religious vow, called the sisters of St. Peter, the sisters at Houndsgate, and sometimes the widows there. The religious concerned here, were the college of the chapel in the fields, the prioress of Carrowe, the abbots of Sibton, Creke, St. Alban's, and Holm, the priors of Wymondham, Bokenham, Bromholme, Hickling, St. Faith, and Norwich, and the master of St. Giles's hospital. The whole western part of this parish having been demolished, and laid into the site of the friers preachers, the rector sued the prior for damages sustained by loss of offerings,

tithes, and profits occasioned thereby: upon which the prior and convent, in 1451, were obliged to enter into an agreement with the rector, according to the direction of the king's writ, that, notwithstanding the Pope's bulls lately obtained by John Pynnefthorp, then prior, to secure to the convent the whole of all legacies given to them, the rectors of this parish, should be intituled to, and have a fourth part of all such legacies, agreeable to the sacred canons, which allotted such a portion to every parish priest: and as the prior had cited the rector to appear at the court of Rome, contrary to the statute of the 38th of Edward III. he was forced to submit, and compound matters with the rector, and pay a fine to the king.

This house of friers stood partly in this parish, and partly in that of St. Andrew: the most southern part was the site of the house, or

Priory of the friers de sacco, or brethren of the Sac;

Called also de penitentia Jesu; who settled here about 1250, in a house opposite to the steeple of St. Peter's of Hungate church, and in the yard belonging thereto, built an oratory or church dedicated to the virgin Mary. In 1258, John de Vaux gave them a messuage in St. Andrew's parish, joining to the west part of their house. In 1271, their foundation was confirmed by Simon rector of St. Peter at Hungate, and the dean and chapter

chapter of the college of St. Mary in the fields, patrons of St. Peter's, by which they obtained a licence to appropriate the yards and houses given them by their founder, to their own use, upon finding four persons who were willing to enter into an engagement to save harmless the rector of St. Peter's, from any loss, as to the profits of his living: on this express condition, they were permitted to have an oratory or private chapel in their house, and a church and steeple, with liberty to celebrate all divine services therein, ring their bells, and bury the dead as well regulars as seculars, except such as were at the time of their death parishioners of St. Peter's, unless they particularly desired to be buried amongst them; but their offerings, &c. belonged to the rector: moreover, the convent agreed not to admit any of the parishioners to any ecclesiastical duties, to the detriment of the church, and to pay to the rector 3 s. yearly; this agreement was confirmed by Roger bishop of Norwich: soon after Robert Ladings, shoemaker, and Amy his wife, gave them a messuage in St. Andrew's, adjoining to the last-mentioned messuage on the north, and abutting west on the street leading to the new bridge. In 1276, William Butt confirmed to them a piece of land in St. Andrew's, adjoining to their site; all which, in the year 1307, became

The site of the friers preachers,

When Edward I. licensed the prior of the
Y y y 2
preachers

preachers to come and settle here with this whole convent, reserving to William de Hoe, the last prior of the brethren of the Sac, then living, but decrepit with age, his dwelling and maintenance during life.

These friers preachers were so denominated from their office; they were called also Black Friars from their habit; and Dominicans, from St. Dominic their founder, who died in 1221, and was canonized in 1233. The first friars of this order came hither in 1226, and seated themselves in the church of St. John the Baptist, then parochial and a rectory; but upon making it their conventual church, the parish was united to St. George at Colgate. After they removed into the parish of St. Andrew, they continued to perform service in this church or chapel, as it was then called, and placed an hermit there to look after it. At the dissolution, it was granted by the king, together with the whole of their old site (then their great garden) to the city, who have since lett it out on building leases: the old site laid between the churches of St. George at Colgate, St. Clement at the bridge, and St. Mary unburnt, which stood at the corner of the Golden-Dog-lane. They were settled here by Sir Thomas Gelham, Knt, who gave them the church and a house to live in; which he not only got confirmed to them by king Henry III, but also obtained them a gift of ten marks from that prince. In 1253, Imena and Christiana, daughters of Hermer de Tottington, William

William Curteis and Alice his wife gave them a messuage in the parish of St. John, in 1261, Wm. de Dunwich and Catharine his wife, a garden on the west side of their site; in 1273, Sir Richard de Norwich, Knt. a messuage and yard opposite thereto, extending from the street to the river; and in 1281, they inclosed their site with a wall. In 1284, Sir John le Blund, chaplain, and Margaret, daughter of Henry de Waleys, of Swerdeston, gave two messuages to the convent. In 1290, they became possessed of another messuage, the gift of the prioress of Carrowe, and of a piece of ground presented to them by Roger de Penteneye. In 1299, John de Acle, and Thomas de Depham, clerks, each gave them a messuage. This their site after their quitting it, was called Blackhall. On their removal to their new site in the year 1308, Petronel de Nerford, widow, daughter of Sir John de Vallibus or Vaus, released all her right in the said site, being in the parishes of St. Peter of Hungate, and St. Andrew, formerly her father's inheritance, and by him given to the brethren of the Sac; as did likewise St. William de Roos of Hamlak, and Maud his wife, another daughter of Sir John de Vaus. In 1310, William Butt and Christian his wife, with the licence of king Edward II. conveyed a piece of land, five hundred feet long, and four hundred feet broad, with a quay lying at Newbrigge, to enlarge their site; and the same year, Sylvester Sparrowe gave them a messuage in St. Andrew's.

Andrew's. In 1311, Sarah, widow of Ralph the fishmonger, gave them a messuage in Hungate parish; in 1312, Egidia, daughter of Adam Beneyt of Southrepps, gave them another in the same parish; Thomas Boton, a house in St. Andrew's, and John de Hingham a cottage in Hungate: and in 1313, Adam de Blickling gave them another messuage in Hungate. But before these friers had enlarged their site to their mind, their house, church, &c. were entirely destroyed by a terrible fire, which happened May 14, 1413. This dreadful accident obliged them to return to their old situation on the other side of the water, where they continued till a second fire, in 1449, forced them back again, before their church and convent were finished. In 1321, Andrew de Dalling gave them a house in Hungate, and Andrew Somersweyn another, opposite to St. Peter's church-yard, both which were demolished, the ground cleared and made a preaching yard. In 1331, the city being displeased at their getting into their possession, and demolishing so many houses, prevailed upon the escheator to seize all such, as had been given or purchased without licence in mortmain; but notwithstanding this, in 1351, they were all, with several others lately given, confirmed to them by the king. In 1395, king Richard II. granted them a deed of confirmation of all their gifts and privileges, and in 1485, they obtained the same favour from Richard III. and the pope. From this time they continued

tinued quiet in their possessions, which consisted of their old site and a messuage opposite to it in Colfany; and their new site extending from St. Andrew's street, to the river north and south, and from the street going down by Hungate church, to Newbridge-street east and west; with a messuage on the other side of the street. For their maintenance, they chiefly depended upon the charitable contributions of the citizens and gentry of the county.

. At the dissolution the city, through the interest of the duke of Norfolk, obtained a grant of the convent and all that belonged to it; "to make of the church (according to their petition) a fair and large hall, for the mayor and his brethren, with all the citizens to repair unto at common assemblies, and to have a pulpit for all strangers, and others, to preach in every Sunday and holiday, in the forenoon and afternoon, when there was no service at the cathedral cross, and to make a chapel of the choir for the citizens priest to perform daily service in, and also at their assemblies; and to make of the Dortor and Fraytor, granaries to lay up the city's store of corn for the poor, and to maintain the malt-house, mill-house and bake-house for the city's profit, and to let out the site, orchards, &c. to maintain the said church or hall, and the houses belonging to it." Hereupon, for the sum of 80 l. paid by the city for the premises, and 152 l. for 38 fadders of lead upon the church and houses, the king, with consent of parliament, granted to the mayor, &c. the whole
of

of the new site and all therein contained, together with the old site in St. Clement's and St. Mary's unburnt, with the chapels, houses, ponds, pools, and fisheries, thereto belonging, and also one tenement in St. Clement's, being near the water, to be held in capite by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and 9s. a year payable to the court of augmentations. This grant bears date 25, June, in the thirty-second year of Henry VIII. but Edward VI. in the third year of his reign released both the homage and rent.

Immediately after the city became possessed of them, they leased off divers parts of both sites, viz. the houses then lately built over the south gate, the malting office, a garden taken out of the preaching yard, the late anchoret's house, the chapel in the great garden belonging to the old site, &c.

The infirmary was now converted into a publick grammar school; and afterward on the school's being removed to the place where it is now kept, into a granary for the depositing a publick stock of corn for the use of the poor. The cloister lies on the north side of the church and incloses a burial place: the convent kitchen, at its north-west corner, in 1625, was converted into a work room for the poor: the dortor or dormitory was one large room over the entire east side of the cloister, as the fraytor was over the west; on the south side at its western end was the infirmary, and the chapter-house abutted on the middle part of its east side; the library was a long building extending from east to west, nigh to the north

north side of the chancel and parallel with it. They are esteemed to be the noblest and most perfect remains of any convent of friers, in England.

The church is a magnificent, beautiful, and elegant pile, still whole and very perfect, except the steeple which through neglect fell down Nov. 16. 1712, (the weather being very calm) and much damaged the nave and choir, between which it stood. This steeple, built about the year 1462, was very neat and hexangular at top; it contained three large bells, and a clock: the breaches were repaired by building a new gable to the east end of the hall, over the door of which is the following inscription.

Tempore majoratus *Johannis Goose* armigeri, hujus civitatis majoris, hic murus orientalis lapsus turris dejectus, re-ædificatus est, A.D. 1712.*

That at the west end of the choir, now the Dutch church, was rebuilt the following year, and has this inscription.

Tempore majoratus *Nicholai Helwys* armigeri. 1713.†

The church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, as that on their old site had been; and

Z z z

built

* In the time of the mayoralty of John Goose, Esq; mayor of this city, this eastern wall, beat down by the fall of the steeple, was rebuilt, in the year of our Lord, 1712.

† In the time of the mayoralty of Nicholas Helwys, Esq; 1713.

built on the very spot, on which formerly stood the church of the brethren of the Sac, dedicated to the virgin Mary. At the west end of the choir stood an organ; and on the rood loft, besides the holy rood, were placed the images of St. Quyrine, St. Peter of Milan, &c. with lights before them; as had the following images, set up in the choir, of St. Michael, our Lady, St. Agnes, St. Nicholas, St. Christopher, &c. As soon as it came into the hands of the city, it was used as a public chapel for all the citizens, and daily service performed in it both morning and evening. Here the guilds of the several companies attended to hear mass, and to make their offerings.

In the yard, on the south side, a pulpit was placed and sermons were preached on those Sundays and holidays, in which there were none at the cathedral cross. This yard was called the *Preaching place* or *Greenyard* at the hall; and used as a burial place for all who died of the plague in the parish of St. Andrew. In 1542, Sir John Kempe, whom the corporation had appointed chaplain, built the three rooms over the south entrance of the hall for his own use, upon which the city granted them to him for life; with a condition, that if the offerings and profits of his chapel of St. John, did not yearly amount to 6l. 13s. 4d. they would pay him whatever they fell short of that sum. After his death, the city presented no other chaplain, so that of course the service ceased: the rooms aforesaid were assigned to the sword-bearer, as a place of reception for such

of the clergy as came to preach, at the common place in the city, on Sundays or other public times, where they were to be supplied with all necessaries at the expence of the corporation. This use of them continued till 1608, when they were converted into a public library for the use of the city, in which state they now remain. Upon shutting up the church, the Dutch congregation petitioned the city for the use of it, which they had, by leave, till 1629, when they obtained a lease at 6 s. 8 d. a year: it is now called the

Dutch church.

In 1687, the roman catholics applied to have this church assigned to them for the free exercise of their religion, but the Dutch kept possession, and the corporation set apart the west granary for that purpose. The last lease to the Dutch congregation, commencing June 15, 1713, was made for 200 years at the former yearly rent of six shillings and eight pence. Other parts of this house are converted into

A workhouse for the poor,

The treasurer of which pays to the city, for the several apartments lett to the court of guardians, for the term of sixty years, commencing at Michaelmas 1712, the yearly rent of twenty pounds. The remainder of these buildings, except what the corpora-

tion keep in their own hands, are lett on lease to different persons. The halls for sealing bays, &c. were formerly kept here. In 1579, the city, for the sum of 300l. purchased of Messrs. D'Alves and Fitzwilliams, her Majesty's pensioners, the lease of the alnage and subsidies of the new commodities made in Norwich. And in 1616, they purchased of the duke of Lenox, the crown seals which were put to every cloth: the seal used for those manufactured in Norwich had the City Arms, for those in the country, the Castle without the Lion; for those made by strangers, the Ship; defective pieces made in Norwich by Englishmen, were stamped with the word *Norwich* in a ring; by aliens, with the word *Alien*; and if made in the country, with the word *Norfolk*. These seals are laid aside.

In the great rebellion, the green yard or preaching place was made use of as a place of exercise for the artillery company, who had the low rooms joining to the porch assigned them, as a depository for their arms; and in 1672, the scaffolds and seats were removed to repair the south side of the hall.

The city library,

Over the south porch, was first set on foot in the year 1608, since which time it hath received considerable additions, by the benefactions of the subscribers and others. That part of

The church, now the common-hall.

Called St. Andrew's-hall, is a neat, grand and beautiful building, about fifty yards long and thirty wide, covered with lead, consisting of a nave and two aisles, each of half the breadth of the nave: the roof is supported by twelve pillars remarkably slender and elegant: it was new paved in 1646. The mayor's guild-feasts are always held here; as in different apartments about it, are the courts of conscience, of the guardians for the poor, &c. and formerly the several companies of tradesmen used this hall at their anniversary feasts, and many of them had the arms of their companies fixed up in it.

This noble fabric was built by Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knt. who died in 1428, before it was completely finished, which was effected by Sir Robert Erpingham his son, rector of Braken, a frier in this house. The windows were originally of very fine painted glass, but now almost demolished: at the end of the north aisle formerly stood an altar dedicated to St. Barbara, which before the year 1459, was inclosed by a neat chapel, erected by Ralf Skeet, called Skeet's chapel: opposite to it in the south isle, was another chapel, whose altar was dedicated to the virgin Mary; and in the nave, at the upper end, stood the great rood and an altar of the holy cross, before which, holy rood, guild was kept: at the east end hangs a clock, over which is placed the effigies of justice, and below it, the arms of England in carved

carved work. The hall is very handsomely decorated with the pictures of queen Anne, prince George, Robert earl of Orford, John lord Hobart, afterward Earl of Buckinghamshire, Horatio Walpole, Esq. several of the aldermen and benefactors to the city &c.

Near the south door hangs a table of benefactions to the charity schools, by means of which, and the annual contributions of the subscribers, this great charity hath been supported, so that in the year 1767, the state thereof was as followeth.

At Mr. Mafon's, in St. Martin's at Palace, are taught	35
At Mr. Drake's, in St. Martin's at the Oak	35
At Mr. Harvey's, in St. Michael's at Pleas	35
At Mr. White's, in St. Peter's Mancroft	35
At Mr. Love's, in St. George's Colgate	35
At Mr. Green's, in S. Swithin's	35
At Mr. Spratt's, in St. Michael's at Thorn	35
At Mr. Claborne's, in St. John's Timberhill.	35
At Mrs. Good's, in St. Peter's Mancroft, are taught	30
At Mrs. Norgate's, in St. Gregory's	30
At Mrs. Gillman's, in St. Saviour's	30
At Mrs. Loads's, in St. Simon's	30
At Mrs. Morris's, in St. Peter's per Mountergate	30
150 Girls.	
The whole number of children taught, clothed, and supplied with books	430

Received

Received from the 23d of June, 1766, to the 23d
of June, 1767.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand last year	531	00	10
By Collections at Sermons	107	06	03
Received for interest on stock	096	00	00
For the Estate left by alderman Rifeborough	037	13	05
By quarterly subscriptions	197	11	03
By a legacy left by Mrs. Cook and other presents	005	11	00
By a legacy of Mr. Humphrey	010	00	00
By a legacy of John Derley, Esq;	020	00	00
By a Legacy of Mr. John Dyball	050	00	00
By a legacy of Mrs. Bowes	020	00	00
	1075	02	09

EXPENDED.

To 400l. South-Sea stock, cost	350	05	00
For salaries of the masters and mistresses	292	05	11
Paid for new cloathing the children	172	00	10
For books, pens, and all other charges, col- lecting subscriptions and interest to June 23	060	00	10
	874	12	07
To ballance in the treasurer's hand	200	10	02

Against the wall in St. Mary's chapel, at the east
end of the south aisle, is placed the figure of St. George
on horseback killing the dragon, done in 1686, by
order of

St. George's Company.

Who usually held their feasts, and meetings at the stone, lately removed, which covered the grave of Robert Barnard, Esq; of this city, buried here in 1511. This company or fraternity took its rise in 1385, and were a society of brethren and sisters associated in honour of the martyr St. George, who by voluntary contributions supported a chaplain to celebrate service every day in the cathedral before the high altar, for the welfare of the brethren and sisters of the guild whilst living and of their souls when dead. In this state they continued till the 4th year of Henry V. when that prince granted them a charter, dated at Reading, incorporating them by the name of the alderman, masters, brethren, and sisters of the fraternity and guild of St. George in Norwich; and empowering them to choose yearly, one alderman and two masters, and to make all reasonable orders and constitutions for their own government; to have a common seal; to sue and be sued; and to maintain a chaplain to pray daily for the health of the king, the alderman, masters, and sisters whilst alive, and their souls when dead; and lastly, to purchase 10l. per ann. in mortmain. The prior*, mayor, sheriffs, and alderman of the guild, had

* On this account the guild was esteemed part of the corporation, and not dissolved by the statute of Edward VI. for we meet with no interruption of their affairs, only a discontinuance of their superstitious ordinances, by the power their charter had given them to make or alter any ordinances whatever.

had power to expel or remove any member for bad behaviour. In consequence of this charter, ordinances were made for the well-governing of the society, and for the yearly choosing one alderman, four masters, and twenty four brethren, for the assembly or common council. In 1451, by the mediation of judge Yelverton, the disputes between the guild and city were settled; when it was agreed, that the mayor for the time being, should yearly on the day after the guild, be chosen alderman of the guild for the year next ensuing his mayoralty; that the assembly of the guild should consist of twenty persons, and that the common-council of the city should be eligible into the company, but liable to the charge of the feast. Every brother took an oath† on admission. The alderman and common-council

† The charge for brethren of the guild of St. George of the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty. ‘ This hear ye Mr. Alderman and all trewe bretheren and sustryn of this fraternitie and gyld of seynt George in Norwich, that fro this day foreward, the honer, prosperites, worchepes, and welfares of this fraternitie and gyld, after myn power I shall susteyn, carefully mayntene and defenden, and all lesfull ordinances made or to be made, with all the circumstaunces and dependents thereto longig, trewely observen, and duely payen myn duties, after the said ordinaunces, without trouble or grevaunces of the seid bretheren or sustres, or of any officers of them, and buxom be to you Mr. Alderman, and to all your successors aldermen, in alle lesfull commaundments to myn power and konnyng. So help me God at the holidome, and be this booke.” After the reformation the word COMPANY was inserted

council of the guild, had power to choose such men and women, inhabitants of the city, to be brethren and sisters of the guild, as they shall think fit. But no man dwelling out of the city could be chosen, unless he was a knight, esquire, or gentleman of note. Many other orders were made in relation to their procession, which was always very grand †. In 1468, an inventory was taken of all the goods, jewels, &c. belonging to St. George's guild.

First, in the cathedral amongst the holy relicks, "is a precious relique, that is to sey, one Angell silver and guylt, berying the arme of seynt George, the

inserted instead of FRATERNITY and GILD; and the following added to the oath. ' So that this oath sheweth not to ony
' thing ageynes the law of Godde, ne ageynes the law of the
' land, ne ageynes the libertye and fraunchises, the welesfare,
' good pees and rest of the citee, ne ageynes ony partikelle of
' the othe that I have made aforne to the kyng, and to the said
' cytye."

† In 1471, ordered that every alderman shall send a priest, with a cope, to the procession, twenty-four in number. In 1472, the aldermen to attend in scarlet gowns and hoods, and the commoners in long gowns. In 1534, Philip Foreman to be George this year, and to have 10 l. for his labour, and to find apparel. In 1537, bought for apparel of the George and Margaret, eight yards tawny, and four yards crimson velvet: so that the Margaret who is always painted with the Dragon, as well as St. George, was represented in every procession, and called the lady of the guild. Every man was to wear at the feast a red hood, afterward worn on the shoulder in a knot, and from thence the members were called *Pluckmen*. The guild had several poor brethren, called almsmen, to whom they paid a weekly allowance.

the which was given to the said fraternitie by John Fastolf, knight." A chalice of silver gilt, weighing ten ounces and an half, and a manual of ministration of the seven sacraments with silver clasps, given by Sir Simon Holle priest of the guild. A chesple of green damask embroidered with gold, having the arms of St. George and bishop Spencer; another of red velvet, &c. A chest with divers charters of the purchases of the tenements of the guild; the charter of king Henry V. a seal of silver of the commonalty of the guild, graven with an image of St. George; a charter of king Henry VI. a great chest in the tenement belonging to the guild at Tombland, in which are two cloths painted with St. George's martyrdom; a scarlet gown for the George with blue garters; a coat armour for the George beaten with silver; four banners of the same work, with the arms of St. George for the trumpets; a banner with St. George upon it. Another with his arms; a chaplet for the George, with an owche of copper gilt, and the horses furniture; a dragon; a basnet; a pair of gantlets; two white gowns for the heynsmen or henchmen; a sword, the scabbard of which is covered with velvet and embossed; a black chesple given by lord Bardolf; a mass book worth twelve marks; a great quantity of pewter, &c. a corporas cloth of gold and filk, given by William Mallet, vicar of Hemenhall.

This company encreased so as to be able at any time to lend the city 100 or 150l. and was of such

reputation that from its foundation to the year 1566, we find the following persons of distinction members of it. Sir John Fastolf, Sir Thomas Erpingham, Sir Thomas Rynghman, suffragan bishop; Walter Lyhart, bishop of Norwich, William de la Poole earl of Suffolk, Sir William Phelip lord Bardolf, and Lady Joan his wife, William Paston the king's chief justice; judge William Yelverton, Lady Joan Thorp, John Underwood suffragan, Sir Robert Catton prior of Norwich, Thomas duke of Norfolk, serjeant Gawdy recorder, serjeant Catlyn steward, John, bishop of Norwich, Henry earl of Suffex, Sir Thomas Wodehouse, Sir William Wodehouse, Matthew Parker, D. D. Philip earl of Surrey, Sir Henry Jerningham, lord Hunfdon, Sir Nicholas le Strange, lord Cobham, &c. In 1454, the whole number of brethren and sisters was 264. In 1494, they held their feast in the great hall of the bishop's palace. In 1504, they purchased the Lamb inn, now the city prison. In 1519, they sold the George inn, in St. Simon's parish, to Thomas Greenwood, which they had purchased in 1494. In 1549, after the new erection, an inventory of the company's goods was taken, in order to dispose, and make sale, of such, as since the alteration of the old ordinances, would be of no service; when Mr. Aug. Steward had a gown of velvet pirlled with gold in recompence for a mace of chrystal set in silver and gilt, which he then gave for the use of the city; among other things sold, were a black velvet vestment, a jerkin of crimson velvet, a cap
of

of russet velvet, a coat armour of white damask with a red cross, a horse harness of black velvet with copper buckles gilt for the George; a horse harness of crimson velvet with flowers of gold for the Lady; divers banners, books, vestments, &c.

In 1550, they granted all their temporals, amongst the rest, the tenements and grounds called the Lamb, the Star, two acres in the fields without St. Giles's gate, and the customs of Fibridge Stathe, to the house of the poor called God's house in Holme-street.

In 1553, the company made an order for the buying yearly as much freeze as would make thirteen gowns, to be given to so many of the forty poor people in God's house; each gown to have the cony-fance of the guild on it, viz. the red cross. In 1556, a gown of crimson velvet, piled with gold, was bought for the George. In 1558, it was ordered, "that there shall be neyther George nor Margett, but for pastime the Dragon to come in and shew himself, as in other yerres." In 1557, dean Gardiner was elected one of the company by his own consent, and excused bearing a part of the feast, on his making the company a present of a chrystal salt set in silver gilt, weighing twenty ounces.

In 1612, ordered that every alderman shall find two tapestry hangings for the feast-makers of the guild, to hang the hall with, and each of the sheriffs and common-council, one: and Sir John Wodehouse,
Knt.

Knt. in 1561, gave 20l. to buy hangings for that purpose.

In 1704 the company presented the mayor with the sword of state, now used, in a scabbard of crimson velvet with gilt lockets, and a mourning scabbard of black velvet with gilt lockets; two new staves with silver heads, having the city arms, viz. the castle and lion, on pedestals of silver, to be borne before the mayor by the two marshal men, and two new silver badges with the city arms likewise, to be worn by the marshal men when in waiting; at the same time they had a new staff made with a silver head, representing St. George and the dragon, the arms of the company, on a pedestal, to be borne by their beadle before the alderman of the said company.

In 1731, February 24, the committee appointed for that purpose, reported at an assembly held that day, that they had treated with St. George's company, who had agreed to deliver up their charters, books, and records, into the hands of the corporation, provided they would pay their debts amounting to 236l 15s. 1d. which being agreed to, they were accordingly delivered up, and are now deposited with the city records in the Guild-hall.

Their effects were put under the care of the city committee, who had power to appoint a keeper thereof, and to lend any part of them to the mayor, the sheriffs, the judges, or the companies of the shoemakers, barbers, taylors, &c. at their annual feasts; and

and to order every thing relating to the procession on the day of swearing the mayor.

Thus was this ancient company laid aside, and their goods furrendered up, the inventory and appraisement whereof are as followeth.

	£.	s.	d.
One silver headed staff with the effigies of St. George on horseback trampling upon the dragon	05	05	00
One new dragon called the snap-dragon	03	03	00
Two standards, one of St. George and the dragon, the other the English colours	01	01	00
Four fashes for the standard bearers	00	10	06
Two habits for ditto	02	02	00
Five habits for the whiffers	02	12	06
Two ditto for the club bearer and his man, now called fools	00	10	06
Eight fine large damask board cloths, 10 dozen damask napkins, 1 large coarse cloth, and 12 coarse wipers	20	00	00
Five yards green cloth for the stone	01	00	00
Fifty three yards green bays to cover the tables	04	10	00
Twenty six long tables, 21 long forms	09	13	00
Eighty one trussels and stools, 1 high stool	04	03	06
Sixteen stands for tarts	01	00	00
Three chests for wine, dressers and shelves in the pewter room, landry, bakehouse, kitchen, &c.	04	00	00
Twenty dales to cover the kitchen stoves	00	10	00
Twelve stoves, fenders, bars, &c.	7	15	0
Six iron trivets, and six irons to lay spits on	1	7	6
Twenty-eight long spits	8	8	0
Eight large iron racks, and five do. latch pans	5	0	0
Two fire shovels, one fire fork, and a pair of tongs	0	11	0
One coal rake, and one large gridiron	0	11	6
Two new iron oven lids, and four ovens and chimnies	26	0	0
Two iron peels, two do. cromes and two wooden oven lids	0	14	0
			One

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One stone cistern, one lead do. pipe and brass cock	5	1	0
One double copper boiler, and two copper lids	4	0	0
Two large coppers as they stand	5	0	0
One large fish bottom, and two large basting spoons	0	14	0
Two large caldrons, and one copper pasty bottom	3	0	0
Two stew and five sauce pans	2	8	6
Thirty 12 lb. dishes, fifty-four 10 lb. do. fifty 7 lb. do twenty-three 5 lb. do. ten 3 lb. do. twenty 1 lb. half do. at seven pence	41	11	3
Twenty-four doz. plates at twelve shillings	14	8	0
Thirty-three pye bottoms, and pins round the hall for hats, &c.	8	7	8
Total	194	18	5

The bridge commonly called Black-friers bridge,

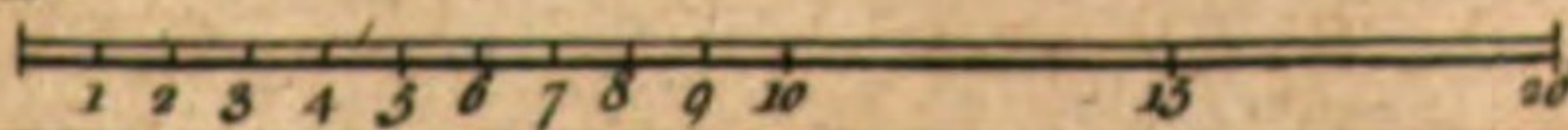
But formerly New-bridge, was built of timber about the time of Henry the fifth, rebuilt in the reign of Edward the fourth, and in 1586, again rebuilt of stone.

St. Simon and St. Jude's church,

Is as ancient as any in the city, and was the bishop's parish church before the see was fixed here; the bishop's house stood against the street, since called the Cook-row leading down to Fibrige, and the principal entrance to it was where the Maid's head tavern now stands. In Edward the confessor's time bishop Ailmer held it, with the house, half an acre of

THE HISTORY OF

One stone cistern, one lead pipe and brass cock
 One double copper boiler
 Two large copper as
 One large
 Two large
 Two new



of land, and three parts of a mill, and after him di-
 thop Araf: in the conqueror's reign the whole was
 alienated, except the advowson, which has continued
 with the see ever since. The reverend Mr. John
 Butcham is the present rector. This rectory was an-
 ciently valued at forty shillings, taxed at twenty shil-
 lings, and paid six pence tyndals, but being the
 bishop's church was exempt from archidiaconal jurisdic-
 tion; it stands in the king's books at three pounds
 and ten shillings, pays no tithes, or tenths,
 and has been augmented with the queen's bounty.
 There was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Si-
 mon and Jude, on the east side of the cook row,
 adjoining to the west part of the site of the bishop's
 house, to which was an oratory. It was in the in-
 1314, and at that time belonged to St. Giles's hospital.
 The religious concerned in this parish were the
 priors of St. Peter, Norwich and Hickling, the
 prioresses of Blakesburgh and Bungay, the hospital
 of St. Giles's, the abbots of St. Edmund and St. Mary
 at Croke, and the dean of the chapel in the fields.
 St. George's guild held a tenement here, which they
 sometimes used as a guild-hall, and the customs at
 Ryebroke fairs, where they were obliged to pro-
 vide a cracking stool. After this the came into the
 hands

The following entries are in the court book. 1563. A
 woman for whoredom to ride in a cart with a party in her
 hand, and to ride with a palour, and to come to
 be had to the crying-stool and ducked in the water. 1567.
 Margaret

of land, and three parts of a mill, and after him bishop Arfast: in the conqueror's reign the whole was alienated, except the advowson, which has continued with the fee ever since. The reverend Mr. John Burcham is the present rector. This rectory was anciently valued at forty shillings, taxed at twenty shillings, and paid six pence synodals, but being the bishop's church was exempt from archdiaconal jurisdiction; it stands in the king's books at three pounds and ten shillings, pays no first fruits, or tenths, and has been augmented with the queen's bounty. There was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Simon and Jude, on the east side of the cook row, adjoining to the north part of the site of the bishop's house, to which it was an oratory. It was in use in 1314, and at that time belonged to St Giles's hospital. The religious concerned in this parish were the priors of St. Faith, Norwich and Hickling; the prioresses of Blakeburgh and Bungay, the hospital of St. Giles's; the abbots of Sibton, and St. Mary at Creke, and the dean of the chapel in the fields. St. George's guild held a tenement here, which they sometimes used as a guild-hall, and the customs at Fyebridge stathe, where they were obliged to provide a cucking stool † After this stathe came into the

B b b b

hands

† The following entries are in the court book. 1562, ' A woman for whoredom to ryde in a cart with a paper in her hand, and tynklyd with a bason, and so at one o'clock to be had to the cokyng-stool and ducked in the water. 1597, Margaret

hands of the city, Miles Hobart of Plumstead, esq; contributed largely towards making a new quay there, and in 1662, the butchers stalls were pulled down. The Maid's-head, formerly the molde-fish or murtill-fish tavern, was tied to find a lamp and wax taper to burn in this church, the steeple of which is square and hath fix bells; the nave and chancel are both leaded. In 1531, there was an image of St. Anne with a light burning before it, and the image of our lady placed in the alley in the church yard. The house adjoining to the west side of the church yard was formerly inhabited by the Pettus's, principal merchants here, and Sir John Pettus, the first knight of the family lies buried in the church, whose grandson Sir Thomas Pettus, of Rackheath, was created baronet on the 23d of September 1641.

St. George's at Tombland,

Anciently St. George's at the monastery gates, and a rectory in the gift of the college of St. Mary in the fields, but in 1350, by licence from Edward the third, and the duke of Lancaster lord of the fee, appropriated thereto on condition of their appointing a vicar or parish chaplain to serve the cure, with a sufficient stipend, and his dwelling in the college; and

- Margaret Grove, a common skould, to be carried with a bason
- rung before her to the cucke-stool at Fyebridge, and there to
- be three times ducked.

and ever since it hath been served by parish chaplains. The rectory was valued at five marks, taxed at twenty shillings, and paid four pence synodals: at the dissolution of the college, the advowson of the vicarage and appropriate rectory, with the nomination of the parish chaplain, devolved to the crown, and there continued 'till the eighteenth of Elizabeth, who granted them to Roger Manners, esq; to be held of the manor of East Greenwich in free foccage; but a designed exchange between the queen and him not going forward, he surrendered his grant, and on the twenty seventh of June, in the forty second year of her reign, the said queen granted the rectory, church, &c. to the bishop of Ely and his successors, in whom the nomination still remains. The reverend Mr. John Greene is the present parish chaplain. The church hath a square tower, built by the parish in 1445, containing five bells and a saint's bell; the nave, two ailes, two porches, chancel and vestry are leaded. The communion plate is extremely handsome, the gift of Stephen Gardiner, esq.

About 1565, Ratton-row was united to this parish, which formerly belonged to St. Mary in the marish: the religious concerned here were the priors of St. Faith, Dunmowe, Hickling, Walsingham and Norwich; the prioresses of Carrowe, and Bungay, the dean of the chapel in the fields, and the custos of Magdalen hospital. The house now called Samson and Hercules was formerly own-

ed by Sir John Fastolf, knight; afterward by the countess of Lincoln, and in the time of Henry the seventh was the city house of Elizabeth dutchess of Suffolk. There are fairs held yearly on Tombland in this parish, viz. on Holy Thursday, and the Saturday's before Whit-sunday and Trinity-sunday, all which formerly belonged to the convent, but now to the city.

The church of St. Martin at the plain,

Anciently called St. Martin at the palace gate, from its standing opposite to the north gate or grand entrance into the bishop's palace. In the time of the confessor bishop Stigand held it, when it possessed twelve acres of glebe: in the conqueror's time it was held by William de Noiers, as of the fee of Stigand, of whom it was purchased by bishop Herbert, and by him settled on the fee, but afterward appropriated to the infirmary of the convent; it was taxed at twenty shillings, and paid three pence synodals, but no procurations, as being an exempt belonging to the jurisdiction of the dean of the manors of the prior and convent: formerly the liberty of the city did not extend into this parish, it being wholly under the jurisdiction of the bishop, as part of the hundred of Blofield. However, the spiritual jurisdiction over that part of the parish lying on the west side of St. Martin's, now called white frier's bridge, is in the arch-

archdeacon, that being the dissolved parish of St. Matthew, which before its union with St. Martin's, was in the patronage of the archdeacon. At the appropriation there was no vicarage endowed, so that it remains a donative, in the gift of the dean and chapter. The religious concerned here, were the priors of St. Faith, Mendham and Norwich, the prioresses of Chickland and Bungay, and the abbot of Holme. The reverend Mr. William Smith is the present minister. The steeple is square and contains a clock and five bells: the nave, two ailes, with the chapels at their east ends, chancel and south porch, are all leaded. In the year 1300, mention is made of a public school for teaching children to read and sing, kept in the *parvis*, or lower part of the church, between the north and south doors † usually set apart for that purpose.

White-friers bridge,

So called from its nearness to the monastery of White-friers, is composed of one stone arch; there were formerly two turrets to guard the passage, but demolished in the reign of James I.

The rectory of St. Matthew the Apostle,

By the palace, or at the school gate, was so small, as not to be taxed: upon trial before the justices itinerant

† Called the *parvis*, a *parvis* liberis ibidem edoctis; from little children being taught there.

rant in 1286, it was found that this church, and those of St. Helen, St. Martin, and St. Paul, with their several parishes, were within the hundred of Blofield: ever since the great pestilence in 1349, it hath been united to St. Martin's: it stood on the right hand of the street, leading from the plain to the old men's hospital, directly at the turn of that street, the church joining to the precinct wall: opposite to it, at the north east corner, on the left hand of that turn, stood

The old grammar-school,

Founded and endowed by the bishops of the see, who collated the masters, and the archdeacon of Norwich inducted them. The singing and grammar-schools belonging to the convent, were kept in the almonry, the masters of which were frequently collated by the bishop, on the convent's nomination: as soon as inducted, they generally published the bishop's inhibition, prohibiting all other persons to teach grammar, or singing in the city. At the reformation they were dissolved, and the present free-school appointed.

St. Giles's hospital,

Commonly called the old-men's hospital, was founded in 1249, by Walter Suffield, alias Calthorp bishop of Norwich, together with the church, then made parochial: For the old

Church

Church of St. Helen,

Which belonged to the monks, and stood in their precinct, opposite to the present hospital, being demolished, the parish was united to the church belonging to St. Giles's hospital, and so remains: and from this circumstance, that church has ever since been called St. Helen's.

The hospital is situated north-east of the cathedral, from whose precinct it is divided by Holme-street: and is governed by a master, elected by the corporation to whose care is committed the sole management thereof: the chaplain has a dwelling in its precinct, and performs divine service in the church; the whole of which is still standing, with a square tower at its south-west corner, in which hangs one small bell. The choir is converted into lodging rooms for the women, and the nave and ailes, from the steeple to the south porch or entrance for the men: the middle part of the two ailes and nave with a chantry or chapel, in which the altar is placed, are still used for divine service. The roof of this chapel is of stone, arched and curiously adorned with carved work: in the middle of it is represented the coronation of the virgin Mary, and in another part her ascension, the salutation, and divers other historical pieces: the outward row of figures are designed for the twelve apostles, and the four on each side for the evangelists. There are several old stalls remaining, in which the brethren of the hospital formerly sat. The north door

door of the church opens into the cloister, a quadrangle, whose side is twenty yards, with a burial place for the parishioners in the midst of it: over the door of the master's lodge, which was on the east side, are carved in stone, the arms of bishop Lyhart, in whose time it was built, and of prior Molet. The refectory or eating-hall, is still remaining on the west side of the cloister: and on the stone work in the church, are seen the arms of bishop Goldwell, by whom part of it was built.

The choir was rebuilt about 1383, by the benefactions of bishop Spencer and others, and called the new chancel: in 1451 the cloister, master's lodge, nave and tower were built by bishop Lyhart, prior Molet, &c.

The foundation deed executed by bishop Suffield in 1249, is dated at Norwich on the calends of October, by which he gave and confirmed to God, the virgin Mary, St. Anne, and All Saints, and to the hospital of his foundation at Norwich, to their honour, all those messuages which he purchased in Norwich, of Henry de Salle, and Robert de Stanford, for the use of the master and brethren of the hospital; together with the churches of Calthorpe, Cossey, Cringleford and Southwalsam St. Mary; all which he appropriated to the hospital, with the consent of the prior and chapter, for the maintenance of four chaplains to celebrate daily service for his soul for ever, all the poor and decrepit chaplains in the diocese of Norwich who had not where-

with

with to maintain themselves; and thirteen other poor people who were to be lodged in the house, and to have one meal a day. In 1253 he appropriated to his hospital the church of Senges, or Seething, in Norfolk, which was alternately presented to by himself and the prior, on condition that they paid to the almoner of Norwich convent ten marks a year, and kept his anniversary with placebo and dirige by note, and fed on that day one hundred poor people with meat and drink: the whole was confirmed by the bull of Innocent IV. in 1251, and by that of Alexander IV. in 1256, when the statutes of the hospital were signed by the founder, by which he appointed a master for their confessor and ruler; four chaplains, priests, to perform divine service in the choir, * and two clerks to assist them, one a deacon, the other a subdeacon; four sisters of fifty years old each, to take care of the clothing, bedding, and other neces-

* They were to attend every morning in their surplices at matins; and every day to say three masses, by note, according to the use of Salisbury, viz. one of the day, a second of the blessed virgin, and a third for the founder's soul, and those of all the faithful deceased; and once in a week a full service of St. Giles, unless hindered by Lent, or some other solemn feast intervening. They were all to observe the order of St. Austin, except as to habit, and as to that the master and priests might go in any decent clerical habit, provided they always wore surplices and black hoods in the church: the brethren were to be dressed in white coats with grey cloaks, and the sisters in white gowns, grey mantles, and black vails.

faries for the sick, no other women to be there, all other offices being to be done by men. The master and chaplains were to eat, drink, and lodge together in one room, and every day after grace at dinner, before any one drank, at the ringing of the bell, the chaplains were to go into the choir and sing the fifty-first psalm.

The collation to the mastership was annexed to the see of Norwich, the bishops whereof were to be visitors, and to have spiritual jurisdiction over it: thirteen poor people, and seven poor scholars, named by the master of the grammar school, were to have their dinners daily in the hospital. There were thirty beds set up, and more were to be added, if the income increased.

If any poor, infirm, or sick man came to the hospital, he was taken care of till he recovered; but every poor chaplain of the diocese, who had nothing to support himself, or was so old that he could not officiate, or laboured under any incurable infirmity, was received and maintained as long as he lived. An *Arca Domini* or *Lord's Box* was set up, from which the poor, that passed by, were daily relieved, as far as the revenues would bear. From Lady-day to the Assumption,* the great bell was ordered to be rung every day at a certain hour, and a quantity of bread sufficient to repel hunger given to all the poor then present. And because this house should be properly the House of God, and of the BISHOPS of NORWICH, he ordained that,

as

* August 15.

as often as any bishop of the see pass'd that way, he should go in and give his blessing to the sick there; and that, on that day, for the welfare of the living and the dead, the thirteen poor men should be wholly fed, and on the day after be a mass of the holy ghost. He appointed also four lay brothers to do the outward business of the house. The master, who must be a priest, and swear to perpetual residence, provided he had no other ecclesiastical benefice, and that he would not alienate any thing belonging to the house, had the power of nominating and admitting the brethren and sisters, and of holding a chapter every Sunday for the correction of offenders.

The common seal was kept by the master and eldest priest, and never used but in a public chapter. On every vacancy, the bishop appointed one of the priests to officiate as master, till a new one was inducted. The hospital was exempt in every respect, within its precinct, from all spiritual and temporal jurisdiction; all power of that kind being in the master, except the right of patronage and visitation, which were reserved to the bishops of the see: and to all that observed his statutes, and became benefactors, he gave the blessing of God and our LORD, and every year on St. Giles's day, an indulgence of forty days pardon; but at the same time denounced the sentence of excommunication against all such as endeavoured to frustrate his intentions. After a confirmation of all his former gifts,

C c c c 2

gifts, he further appropriated to the use of his hospital, the church of Hardeley, and all those lands in Hethill and Carlton, which Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk, and marshal of England, had conveyed to him.

With respect to the election of a master, he ordered, that two of the brethren should certify every vacancy to the prior and archdeacons of Norwich and Norfolk, who within three weeks from such notice, were to meet and swear the brethren, as to the fitness of any of the priests in the hospital for that office, or any other out of it, and to elect a priest, whether gremial or not, such as they thought fit to the mastership, and within eight days after such election, present him to the bishop or his official: But in 1272, it was agreed between the bishop of Norwich and the archbishop of Canterbury, that the chaplains should always choose their own master.

The founder died in 1257. In his life-time, William de Donewyco or Dunwich, burgess of Norwich, gave his meadow near bishop's bridge, extending from the river to the hospital, and 6s. 8d. rent in Holme-street to find thirteen pints of wine, yearly for the prior, the day before St. Mary Magdalen's day, and to maintain a priest for ever to sing daily for his and his wife's soul in the hospital church: he likewise gave them three messuages in Conesford, and rents payable out of houses in most parishes of the city, and a considerable sum of money to provide for five sick people in the hospital, and

and two chaplains daily to sing for him, his wife and their ancestors, and to find four wax tapers constantly burning during the time of service. He was reckoned as a co-founder, and daily commemorated with the bishop, till the dissolution. Roger of Dunwich and Alice his wife, gave a piece of land near their site. William, son of Ralf de Cringleford gave lands, and the water-mill called Bek-mill, with the pool and fishery thereto belonging. William, son of Robert de Bukenham, granted them two villians with their families in Brakene. Richard de Hethill gave half an acre in Hethill; Ralf, son of Roger de Hethill gave three roods; and Ralf, son of Reginald de Hethill, a messuage, thirty-two acres of arable land, five acres of wood, four of meadow, and five of pasture there: they also possessed several houses and rents in Norwich and elsewhere, of the gift of divers persons. Benefactors after his death were William de Berford lord of Cringleford, who gave them a meadow there: in 1260, William de Suf-field, alias Calthorp, archdeacon of Norfolk, the founder's brother, gave them a messuage and croft, together with the advowson of Reppes and Bastwick. In 1275, Master Walter de Calthorp, the founder's nephew, gave them two messuages in Holme-street, and bishop Walton six acres of land in Seething.

In 1280, king Edward the first granted them a licence in mortmain to hold their site, with leave to enclose the whole from the water to Holme-street, and

and to enjoy all paths, ways &c. which led thro' it. About the same time the abbot and convent of St. Mary at York let, for ever, to the hospital two parts of the ancient demenes of the earl of Britanny in Cossey, and all such tithes as the prior of Ramburgh possessed there, reserving to the said prior an annual rent of six marks. In 1285, the prior of Norwich perpetually leased to the hospital the third part of the tithe corn of the demenes of Henry de Hellefden and Adam de Berford in Cringleford; and all other tithes due to them there, on their paying a yearly pension of two marks and a half to the sacrist. In 1310, the rents were so greatly increased by the foregoing and other benefactions, that four chantry chaplains were added to the first institution, so that now there were eight brethren, who wore the habit of regular canons. In 1330, king Edward the third licenced Walter de Filby and Edmund Parson of Lounde, to settle on the hospital, one messuage, fifteen acres and a half, two acres of meadow, and forty four acres of reedharth or juncary in Norwich, Hardeley, Seething, Reppes, Wickmere, Cringleford, Hethill, Limpenhowe, and Recdham. In 1332, Walter de Filby, Sir Thomas de Preston rector of Colby, and Sir Stephen rector of Lounde, gave thereto a messuage, eight acres of land, and the advowson of Mundham St. Peter to about the same time bishop Ayremine purchased the advowsons of the two medieties of Thurleton or Thurlton,

ton, and half an acre of land, and gave them to the hospital. In 1334, the king granted a special licence for appropriating Muddham St. Peter to the hospital, reserving out of the profits thereof, a yearly pension of five pounds, six shillings and eight pence, to be paid to the officiating curate; and in 1350, they got the church of Seething confirmed to them. In 1409, William Westacre archdeacon of Norwich, William Kees, esq; John de Thornham, rector of Sparham; Edmund Perke, clerk, William Sedman, merchant, and Walter Eaton citizen, settled in mortmain on this hospital their manor in Cringleford, formerly of Adam de Berforth; and in 1411, the said Sedman and Eaton conveyed it to the hospital, together with the advowson of Wickmere and an acre of land there. In 1424, John duke of Norfolk, Walter bishop of Norwich, Ralph Shelton, esq; and John Heyden counsellor at law, released to John Sellot, master of the hospital, a messuage, one hundred and thirty three acres and one rood of land, one acre and a half of meadow, ten acres of pasture, thirty acres of wood, and seven shillings and six pence quit rents, in Hethill, and two messuages, one hundred and nineteen acres of land, four acres of meadow, and four pounds quit rents in East Carlton; which they held of the grant of the prior and convent of St. Mary at Alvelbourne.

In 1430, king Henry the sixth granted the hospital a licence in mortmain to purchase twenty pounds a year

year more than they then possessed, towards the maintenance of the society, now consisting of a master, eight chaplains, two clerks, seven poor scholars, choristers, eight poor persons, who lodged in the hospital, and thirteen others who daily dined there; and two sisters to attend the poor in the hospital: besides this, as many poor travellers as the beds set apart for that purpose would hold, were entertained for one night; and, as far as their revenues would permit, the poor chaplains of the diocese worn out with age or labouring under such infirmities as disabled them from officiating, were wholly maintained. In 1450, Sr. John Fastolf knt. sold them for two hundred marks the manor of Mundham, and the advowson of Sir Ethelbert's church there, which was afterwards appropriated. In 1532, they leased out the site of their manor of Rokels in Trowse, with the dove house, &c. and a foldcourse in Trowse and Bixley, and three hills of bruery called Blake-hills, with Blake's † swanmark thereto belonging: and amongst other things the tenant covenanted to leave three panes of glass in the manor house, with the figure of St. Giles in them. In 1535, when the lands and revenues of the bishoprick were exchanged, the advowson of the hospital came to the king, and being then valued at ninety pounds, paid first fruits and tenths, as an ecclesiastical benefice: but was

† There are three swan-marks belonging to the city, one called Blake's, appertaining to the manor of Rokel's in Trowse, the second called Paston's, or the hospital mark, and the third the city's, but formerly, the king's mark.

was afterward discharged therefrom by Edward the sixth.

In 1536, the hospital leased out the old school house yard, or close (now Adam and Eve's garden) to dame Jane Calthorp widow, abutting east on the capital mansion of her late husband Sir Philip Calthorp, Knt. and on the king's river north. And in 1544, they leased to Ald. Thomas Codde, all that ground called the Lathe, with the buildings, the gildencroft a pightle, dove-house, and thirty-one acres in the field without St. Austin's gates, containing in the whole about fifty-three acres.

King Henry VIII. intended to have dissolved this hospital, and to have granted it to the city clear of all first-fruits, tenths, &c. but died before he could complete his design. However, in pursuance of his will, ordering that all exchanges, promises, &c. should be punctually performed; on Mar. 6, 1547, Edward VI. William Rugge, bishop of Norwich, diocesan and patron, and Nicholas Shaxton, D. D. late bishop of Salisbury, master or custos of the hospital, the brethren, chaplains and fellows, with the consent of the dean and chapter, surrendered into the king's hands, the site of the hospital, with all the manors, lands, tenements, possessions, and things thereto appertaining in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; which being thus vested in the king, he by indenture tripartite, dated Mar. 8, in the first year of his reign, did give and grant to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the city, and their successors for ever,

D d d d

all

' all the site, circuit, compass, and precinct of the
 ' late hospytall of St. Gyles, wythen the cytie of
 ' Norwich, in the parysh of St. Elyn, next Bush-
 ' hope-gate there, and all the church of the same
 ' late hospytall, and the lead, bells, tymbre, ironne,
 ' glasse, tyle and stone of the same church and late
 ' hospytall, and all the ornaments of the same
 ' church and late hospytall, and all plate, stuff of
 ' household, and other thyngs to the late church and
 ' late hospytall, or to eyther of them, belongyng or
 ' appertaynyng, and also all and singler houses,
 ' buyldyngs, gardynes, meadows, manors, messuages,
 ' lands and tenements, and all other his grace's pos-
 ' sessyons and heredytaments, wythyn the site, cir-
 ' cuyt, and compass, or precinct of the sayd late
 ' hospytall; and also all and singler his grace's
 ' manors, personages, messuages, mylls, houses,
 ' buyldyngs, lands, tenements, meadows, fedyngs,
 ' pasturs, wodds, underwodds, rents, reversyons, ser-
 ' vices, courts, leets, perquysits and proffets of
 ' courts and leets, vewse of frankpleg, advousons,
 ' tithes, oblacons, pentions, portions, wavyes, strayes,
 ' wards, marriages, releyffs, harryots, eschets, war-
 ' rens, folde courses, and all other his grace's here-
 ' dytaments, with all and singler their appurtenan-
 ' ces, as well spiritual as temporal, of whatsoever
 ' kynd or nature they byn off, or by whatsoever
 ' name or namys the same byn reputed or taken,
 ' scituat, lyeng, or beyng in the said citie of Nor-
 ' wiche, and in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolke,
 ' Essex,

' Effex, and Norwych; and the rectory and per-
 ' sonage of the same paryshe church of St. Elyn, in
 ' Holm-street aforesayd, or by whatsoever other name
 ' or namys the same churche is called or knowen,
 ' and the steple, bells, lead, and site of the same
 ' churche, and all the tythes, oblacons, obvencons,
 ' and offryngs of th'ynhabytaunts of the same pa-
 ' ryshe, from hensforth for the tyme beyng, and all
 ' the messuages, lands, tenements, heredytaments,
 ' pencons, porcons, and other proffuts, revenews,
 ' commodyties, and possessyons, as well spirituall
 ' as temporall of the same paryshe churche of St.
 ' Elyn, or to the same belongyng or in any wyse
 ' appertaynyng.' To have and to hold, &c. to the
 mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, and
 their successors for ever, of the king in foccage, by
 fealty only, and not in chief. The said hospital to
 be a place and house for poor people, and to be
 called GOD'S HOUSE, or the house of the poor in
 Holme-street, within the city of Norwich, of the
 foundation of king Edward VI. and king Henry
 VIII. his most noble father: and it was agreed,
 ' that the church there shall be the paryshe church
 of St. Elyn,' as well for the ' use of the paryshners
 of St. Elyn's paryshe, in Holm-street aforesayd, as
 also the poore people, officers and mynysters, hens-
 forth to be resydent in the precynct of the sayd
 hospital.' And there is, for ever after, to be ' in
 the sayd paryshe church of St. Elyn, one priest
 sufficiently lerned to serve the cure there, which
 shall

shall be called the curate, or chapeleyn, of the paryshners of St. Elyn's in Holm-street, near Bushhope-gate, and to the poore of GODD'S HOWSE.' His yearly stipend was fixed at 6l. 13s. 4d. and a sufficient dwelling-house within the precinct of the said hospital. And there shall be in the same parish church 'one other prieste, which shall be called the vyfytor of the guyld hall in Norwich, who shall attend and vyfyt the prisoners of the guyld hall, and say and doo divine service, and masse, in the chapel there, and mynyster the sacraments; and also shall be confessor to the seyd prisoners, and accompanye such as go to execution.' His yearly stipend was to be 6l. and a sufficient mansion in the site of the hospital. And there shall be from henceforth for ever in the said hospital, one school-master, and one usher under him, sufficiently learned in the Latin tongue, to learn children the art or science of grammar; both which shall attend there, for the instructing the children there by them to be taught, freely without any reward, other than their stipends or salaries: the school-master to have 10l. and the usher 6l. 13s. 4d. per ann. and convenient mansion-houses within the site of the hospital.

The mayor for the time being, with the majority of the aldermen, to nominate and appoint the chaplain, visitor, schoolmaster, and usher, and all other officers of the said hospital, and to amove, expel, and put out from their places any of them "for
 " any

“any notable cryme, offence, or neglygence,
 “committed by any of them, or for dylobeyng,
 “or not doing and performing of suche good and
 “reasonable rules, ordynances, and precepts, as
 “shall be prescrybed, or appointed to them by
 “the said mayor, sheryffs, cytyzens, and com-
 “monitie, or theyr successors.” And the court was
 obliged to present to any vacancy within the space of
 three months, and also to find sufficient and convenient
 lodging, meat, drink, and all other necessaries, for
 forty poor persons, to be resident in the hospital, and
 four women to make the beds and attend on the
 poor, with a stipend of 33s. 4d. a year to each of
 them for their wages and apparel.

The city, had also licence to receive by pur-
 chase, gift, bequest, &c. any manors, lands, tene-
 ments, or other revenues, to the value of 200l. a
 year, over and above the ancient revenues of the
 hospital. And “the said mayor, sherriffs, &c. did
 “covenant, promise, and grant, &c. that the whole
 “yearly profits and revenues, now given, or which
 “should hereafter by any means come to them,
 “should, after paying the chaplain, visitor, &c. and
 “doing necessary reparations, and discharging pen-
 “sions, salarys, &c. be expended on the hospital, the
 “officers and poor people there;” whose number they
 agreed to augment as the revenues increased; and
 the king, for ever, discharged the hospital, and all
 churches appropriated thereto from the payment of
 first-fruits and tenths.

The whole of the foregoing grant, was confirmed by letters patent under the broad seal dated at Westminster, May 7, 3 Edward VI. anno 1549, being then valued at 142l. 19s. 2d. halfpenny.

In this state things continued till Feb. 5. 14 Eliz. 1571. when the queen gave them the lands of Robert Redman grocer of Norwich, lying in Cringleford, Intwood, Hetherfet, Cantley, Colney, and Eaton, forfeited by him on his attainder for high treason, for the payment of an exhibition,* and the increase of the foundation: she also granted a licence in mortmain to purchase 20l. per ann. for the use of the hospital, and 40l. for the use of the city.

The bishop hath the same power of visiting the hospital as before the granting the charter, and may appoint the chaplain, visitor, master, or usher, provided the court do not nominate within three months after any vacancy; and any other officer, on their neglecting to do so for one month after avoidance: the church, parish, and hospital are exempt from the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, and the archdeacon of Norwich, being subject to the bishop only, as to spirituals.

The Rev. Mr. John Kinderley is the present master, chaplain, or curate; Alderman Robert Rogers treasurer; and Mr. William Manning keeper, cater, or steward. The number of poor men now maintained there is forty-four, and women forty-six.

The

* The exhibition is four pounds a year, to be paid to a Norwich scholar, who must be resident in one of the colleges in the university of Cambridge.

The tower in the hospital meadow

Called the dungeon, is about fifty-two feet high, and twenty-four feet wide within; the stair-case is very large, and on the south side: it served as a toll-house, for collecting the tolls payable to the priory, and also a prison for the jurisdiction of the cathedral, till the toll-house was erected in Holm-street, when it was given to the hospital; the master of which, in 1378, it being then in a ruinous state, conveyed it to the city by the name of the great tower called the dungeon: it was afterward rebuilt at a very large expence and finished in 1390.

Bishops bridge,

So called, because it led directly to the bishop's palace, and formerly belonged to the see: in the year 1393 it was delivered up to the citizens, in whose hands it has ever since remained.

Passing over White-friers or St. Martin's bridge, we come to the great ward called

The northern ward,

Or the great ward beyond the water, lying wholly on the north side of the river, and containing the three small wards of Cossany, Colgate, and Fybridge.

Fybridge

Fybridge ward,

Includes the following parishes, St. Edmund's, St. James's, St. Paul's, St. Saviour's, and St. Clement's.

The church of St. Edmund the king and martyr of Fisher-gate,

Was founded in the eleventh century, and so called from the fishermen who principally dwelt in that neighbourhood; the watering-place at the south-west corner of the church-yard, was the ancient water-gate, or flathe, where they landed their fish: the steeple is square and hath five bells: the nave, south aisle, chancel, north vestry and porch are leaded. At the east end of the south aisle was a chapel of the blessed virgin, built in 1463. Amongst the relicks preserved here, the most famous one, was a piece of the shirt of St. Edmund the martyr, preserved in a box of chrystal, and visited in those days with great reverence.

The rectory is valued in the king's books at 4l. 6s. 3d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 14l. 10s. 2d. halfpenny, is discharged of first-fruits and tenths; and has been augmented with an estate of 20l. a year in Stratton St. Mary.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Beckwith is the present rector.

The

The Children's hospital, now called the
Boys hospital,

Is situated in this parish a little to the east of the church, on the opposite side of the street; its rise is owing to the charitable disposition of Thomas Anguish, descended from an ancient family of that name at Walsingham, and mayor of this city in 1611; in 1617, he bequeathed his house, &c. in St. Edmund's, then rented at 14l. a year, to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, to lett out and to receive the profits, "untill it should please God to
" put into the harte of some able and godlye-mind-
" ed men, or by the general charge of the city, to
" erect and found an hospital, for the bringing up
" and teaching young and poore children, born in
" this city of Norwich, &c." In 1618, it was fitted up for that purpose by the corporation; and in 1620, rules were drawn up for the government of the children's hospital, and orders given, that all the rooms on the east part of the house be fitted up for orphans, and that ten boys and two girls be admitted at the nomination of the mayor and court of aldermen. They then proceeded to elect a master and dame, or mistrefs to keep their children at work, and a master to teach them to read English, with a salary of 10l. a year. The master and dame were to have 40l. a year, their dwelling, and the benefit of the work; at the same time, four aldermen and four commoners were appointed governors; the first elected al-

derman and commoner to be yearly removed, and new ones chosen in their rooms at the assembly on the third of May.

In 1626, Thomas Tesmond of Norwich, Gent. gave to the corporation sixty-nine acres of land in Bixley, on condition that they pay yearly to the preachers at the common place in Norwich, on the days observed in memory of Kett's camp, Gowrie's conspiracy, gunpowder treason, and the coronation 5s. to each preacher; the residue to be applied to the use of the children's hospital.

King Charles I. by charter dated Nov. 28. in the 4th year of his reign established this hospital, by the name of the children's hospital in the city of Norwich, of the foundation of king Charles; and licensed the corporation to hold all the lands, &c. already given them, and to purchase and hold in mortmain other estates to the amount of 300l. a year. In 1632, June 30, it was ordered, that the master should have for the year's diet of each child 4l. 6s. 8d. that no child be admitted who is above ten, nor continue in the hospital longer than till fifteen years of age; that for the future, the schoolmaster learn them to write; that all the boys be at the cathedral sermon in the morning, the master accompanying them; that on notice they attend the funeral of any benefactor, in their proper dress, and go before the corps in a decent manner, singing a psalm; each boy to have a penny loaf, and the master 12d. and that they shall perform the like service for any other person; but that in
such

such case the treasurer be paid 6d. for the attendance of every boy, who, over and above, with the master, shall have the same allowance as at the funeral of a benefactor.

The revenues of this hospital have been so justly managed, that there are now thirty four boys decently clothed in blue coats and red caps, maintained with meat, drink, washing and lodging, taught to read and write, and bound out apprentices at quitting the hospital. The mastership is now vacant.

St. James's Parish,

Abuts east on that of St Edmund; part of it on the east side of the street leading from white friars bridge to St. James's church, from thence to Pockthorpe gates, and from thence by the lane leading under the city walls to the river, and all along the river side to the aforesaid bridge, was formerly the site of the monastery of the

Carmelite's or White Friars,

So denominated from St. Mary of mount Carmel, the place of their first residence, and from the colour of their habit: the first knowledge we have of them is derived from their expulsion from mount Carmel by the Saracens about the year 1238; their rule is that of St. Basil; they were introduced into England in 1240, and held their first European chapter in 1245.

It's founder was Philip Ernold or Arnold, called Philip de Cowgate, from his living in that part of

the city so named; who about the year 1256, settled his messuage, with all the buildings and yards thereto belonging, lying between the messuage of Ralf the chaplain on the south part, and the messuage formerly of Robert de Holveston on the north part, and extending in length from the highway called cowgate on the west, to the ditch of the said messuage towards the east, on William de Suffield archdeacon of Norwich and his heirs, on condition that the brethren of mount Carmel should take possession of and dwell there, without any molestation whatever. These friars through the benevolence of their founder and other benefactors, erected a noble church here, to the honour of the virgin Mary; which being finished, the said Philip took upon him the order and habit of a Carmelite, and entered the house; and dying there on the 23d of April, 1283, was buried in their church. At his death, at the request of the prior and convent, the patronage of their house was accepted by the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and citizens of Norwich; and this their acceptance confirmed in the general chapter of their order held at Burnham. This house had its share of benefactions, but these chiefly consisted of money and goods, it being contrary to their rules to have any possessions, except the site of the houses in which they dwelt; tho' this was sometimes broke thro' under pretence of conveniency. In 1498, the prior and brethren were exempted from the payment of any toll and custom in the city, as well as from all fees due to the city officers, for every thing used and consumed in their

their house. To the monastery belonged two houses for anchorets, the former near St. Martin's bridge on the east side of the street, with a small garden reaching down to the river, inhabited by a brother; the latter under the chapel of the holy cross, now converted into dwelling houses, by a sister. This house was suppressed in 1543, and a grant made of it to Robert Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain by letters patent dated June 17, to hold to them and their heirs, of the king in capite by knight's service. It hath passed thro' several hands, and that part which lays in St. James's is now the property of Mr. John Chambers, and others.

The only remaining ruins of the monastery, are the friar's hall, with the kitchen under it, now the Anabaptist's meeting house, and the chapel of the holy cross at the west end thereof, under which the anchoresses dwelt: the church stood near that of St. James, there being only a passage between the two church-yards, but it's site is now wholly built upon.

The church of St. James,

Standing at the north west corner of the white friars site, was founded in the conqueror's time, and anciently called St. James's at bar-gates, afterwards St. James's at Pockthorpe, being 'till then part of the manor of Thorpe: the rectory was endowed with all great and small tithes 'till it's appropriation, by John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, to the prior and convent, who by that means got all the glebe and tithes into their own possession, on condition of serving the cure and repairing the chancel. The chaplain

lain is still nominated by the dean and chapter. It paid three pence synodals, and at the appropriation was valued at twenty six shillings and eight pence, is one of the peculiars under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, and augmented by lot. The nave and south aisle are leaded, and the chancel tiled; the steeple is octangular, and has three bells; its upper part was rebuilt about 1740. The reverend Mr. William Herne is the present chaplain.

At the extremity of Pokethorp hamlet, belonging to this parish, we find the site of

St. Catharine's chapel,

Which stood north east of the said hamlet, above a mile distant from it, near the race ground on Mushold heath, on the spot where the road divides between the starting post and the lodge on that side, next the city: it was parochial, and founded about the time of the conquest, afterward re-consecrated to the honour of St Willam at Norwich, the boy crucified by the jews, commonly called St. William in the wood. Formerly there stood near it a cell of monks belonging to the priory of Norwich, who were maintained out of the profits of the churches of Lakenham, and Ameringhall, holden of these monks. In 1256, it was appropriated to the office of almoner of the convent, and about 1410, united to the parish of St. James: at the dissolution it was totally demolished, the site of it being now commonly known by

by the name of Pokethorp church yard; in 1550, it was leased, by the dean and chapter, to William Bleverhayset, gent. by the name of the chapel yard, called St. William's in the wood. It was much frequented by pilgrims, who visited it to the time of its dissolution; for in 1506, the almoner accounted for the offerings at St. William's chapel, and those at

The chapel of the translation of St. THOMAS BECKET.

Which stood very near the former, and was called St. Thomas's in the wood: this chapel was never parochial, being supported by the brethren and sisters of St. Thomas's guild yearly held here, with great pomp, on the feasts of St. Thomas Becket, and of the holy relicks. In the second year of Richard III. the members of the guild presented this chapel with a famous picture of the history of bishop Becket.

St. Michael's chapel,

In this parish, stood on the brow of the hill on the north side of the road just without bishop's gate; the ruins of which are still visible: it got the name of Ket's castle from that rebel's encamping near it; bishop Herbert was its founder, and the cure was served by the monks of the adjacent

Priory of St. Leonard,

Which stood opposite to it, on the other side of the Yarmouth road: this was likewise of bishop Herbert's foundation, before he built the cathedral priory, to which it served as a cell 'till the dissolution: It was governed by a prior, appointed by the prior of Norwich, and confirmed by the bishop: St. Leonard's church was of great note on account of a famous image of king Henry the sixth, visited by pilgrims from all parts, for the cure of their diseases of whatever kind they were. The priory was totally demolished by Kett during his rebellion: the site now walled in, contained about fourteen acres; at its dissolution king Henry the eighth granted it to Thomas duke of Norfolk, whose son, Henry earl of Surrey, built on its site a sumptuous house, thence called Surrey house, as the hill was mount Surrey. On the earl's being beheaded, the house devolved to the crown, where it remained till 1562, when queen Elizabeth granted it, with the wood called the Prior's wood in Thorpe, to Thomas duke of Norfolk and his heirs. This grant was confirmed by king James the first in 1602, with the addition of two capital houses† in Norwich, to Thomas Howard earl of Suffolk and his heirs.

Under mount Surrey lies a deep valley, now a garden, in which the followers of John Wickliff, one of the first reformers, were burnt for Lollardy, as it was then termed, from whence the place obtained the name of Lollard's pit.

Clofe

† The Duke's palace, and Surrey house in Newgate.

Close by the river, on the left hand, just without bishop's-gate, flows a spring of pleasant water, formerly much resorted to, which occasioned Sir John Pettus, knt. in 1611, to build a handsome free stone conduit over it, adorned with the arms of Pettus, bearing the following inscription

Johannes Pettus miles, monumentum construxit. 1611.

Mousethold, commonly called Muffel-hill, was principally wood-land, but now a large heath, extending about four or five miles in length and as many in breadth. It is frequently in very ancient evidences written monks-hold, most probably its proper name, as belonging in a great measure to the Norwich monks, who always maintained a cow-herd there.

Pokethorp manor,

Originally part of Thorpe, but when severed in the conqueror's time, it, together with the parishes of St. James and St. Paul, took the name of Poc-Thorp or Little Thorp. It enjoys a court baron and lete, and belongs to the church, as it hath always done from its foundation. The manor-house, lately called the Lathes, stands at a little distance from Pokethorp-street at its east end, and is known by the name of *Hasset's house*, from William Bleverhayset who formerly dwelt in it.

G g g g

The

The church and hospital of St. Paul,

Was founded on a croft, then called Cows-croft, originally part of Thorpe, till St. James's parish at Cow-gate was severed from it, when it became and continued part of that parish till Eborard bishop of Norwich, Ingulf the first prior there, and Richard de Bellofago or Beaufo bishop of Avranches in Normandy, and archdeacon of Norwich, separated the croft from the parish, and built the hospital and church, dedicated to St. Paul the apostle and St. Paul the first hermit, the reputed patron of such diseased poor as were obliged to retire from the world. The foundation was confirmed by several charters and bulls. The whole croft was settled on the hospital and church, and divers parts of it were granted to different tenants at certain yearly rents, which constituted the manor now called

Norman's spital manor, and the parish of St. Paul,

Which before its union with the dissolved parish of All Saints in Fybridge, extended no farther than to the spot where St. Paul's pound stood, and contained only the aforesaid croft, inhabited by eighteen families, besides those within the site of the hospital, to which they all paid annual rents.

In 1226, Thomas de Blumville confirmed to them all the revenues which they then possessed of the bene-

benefactions of divers persons, *viz.* the rectories of St. Paul in Norwich, the churches in Ormesby, and the tithes of the demesnes of Ormesby-hall, and of the sheep there; the third part of the tithes of the demesnes of the bishop's manors of Blofield, Bacton, Thorpe, Thornage and Langham; two parts of the bishop's demesnes in Marsham, and the third part of the tithes of his demesnes in Blickling; the moiety of the tithes of the bishop's demesnes in Taverham, and of the monks demesnes in Trowse Newton; and two parts of the tithes of the demesnes of Robert de Ulmo or Holm in Filby. Bishop Walter de Suffield gave them the third part of the tithes of his demesnes in Beyton or Begeton, Homersfield, and Thornham; and Julian a relict of Robert de Horkneye of Spite-lond gave them a piece of arable land at Galtre or Gallows-hill by Norwich. By means of these, and other benefactions, their revenues were sufficient to maintain fourteen poor men and women, decrepit with age or languishing under incurable diseases, and a procurator, custos, or master in priest's orders taken from amongst their own monks at the appointment of the prior and convent, and approved by the bishop. From the year 1198, at which time John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich, appropriated the rectory of St. Paul's church to the hospital, the master served the cure himself, or by his chaplain, had all spiritual jurisdiction over the parish, and proved wills, &c. as official of his exempt jurisdiction.

diction. In 1429, the state of the hospital was changed, no more men being admitted, and fourteen women only, seven of whom were whole sisters, *i. e.* eat, drank and lodged in the hospital; the other seven half sisters, who attended divine service, but were neither lodged nor clothed there: upon this alteration a *wardeness* or *woman guardian* was appointed by the master, whose duty it was to serve the cure, and overlook the hospital. After the dissolution of the priory, no more masters were appointed, but the hospital remained under the care of a wardeness. On the death of Agnes Lyon, the last wardeness in 1565, the dean and chapter who had the whole hospital and its revenues assigned to them, leased to the city for 500 years, at one penny a year, all those their chambers, lodgings, houses, &c. (of the outward court) of the hospital of St. Paul late in the custody of Agnes Lyon deceased, together with the bedding, clothing, and stuff there; on condition that they should employ the house, for the lodging, comfort, and relief of poor strangers, and sick and impotent persons, during the whole term; reserving a power of visitation to the dean, and any two of the prebendaries: soon after this, the city laid claim to the manor of Norman, and the advowson of St. Paul, as part of the premises leased to them, and a contest ensued; the result of which was, the granting the city a lease of the manor for a certain term, at the yearly rent of 40s: but the city still persisting in their right of nomination to the church of

of St. Paul, the dean and chapter refused to renew the lease; the whole therefore fell into their hands again, except the site of the hospital, the lease of which was cancelled about the year 1570, and a new one granted without any condition of its being continued as an hospital: and the year following, the corporation converted it into a Bridewell, or house of correction for idle and lazy beggars. Thus the site of the hospital fell into the hands of the city, whilst all other its revenues, together with the right of nomination to the church of St. Paul, remained with the dean and chapter.

Norwich Domesday says, that this church is valued at 33s. 4d. and is an exempt place inhabited by brethren and sisters: it is not subject to archdiaconal jurisdiction, neither doth it pay synodals.

The church, north aisle, south porch, and chancel are leaded: the steeple, round at bottom and octangular at top, is built of freestone, and adorned after the gothic manner, and has three bells: at the east end of the aisle is a chapel now used as a vestry, dedicated to our Lady, before whose image, placed at the altar, hung a lamp, always burning during the time of service. The Rev. Mr. William Herne is the present minister.

There is an ancient house in this parish, opposite to St. James's church, formerly called Fastolf's place, built by the great Sir John Fastolf, of Caister near Yarmouth, Knt. and denominated in some old evidences his place or city house in Pokethorp; to which manor
it

it pays a rent of 1 s. 5 d. a year. The great hall is now converted into a baking-office, the bow window of which is adorned with the images of St. Margaret, St. John Baptist in his garment of camel's hair, the virgin Mary, St. Blaze holding a wool-comb, and St. Catharine: in a large north window are the remains of the effigies of ten puissant warriors and chiefs, as David, Sampson, Hercules, &c. with bows, swords, halberds, or some other warlike instruments in their hands.

At the extremity of the north-west corner of this parish, where Cowgate or St. James's street meets with Tolthorp-lane, leading from the north end of Rotten-row, formerly was a pit called St. Paul's pit, and near it stood the pound for the manor of Norman. The other part of the parish beyond the pit and pound, not being in the exempt jurisdiction of St. Paul's hospital, of consequence is not in that of the dean and chapter, for anciently it constituted the separate parish of

All Saints in Fybridge-street,

One of the ancient parochial churches mentioned in Domesday: the patronage of it, as well as that of St. Margaret in Fybridge gate, was given to the convent by Hubert son of Ralf, being a rectory valued at 12 s. not taxed: it stood at the north corner of the street called Cowgate, at its entrance into Magdalen-street, directly opposite to Mr. Beevor's house,

house, and abutted south on Cowgate: the parish extended up the north side of the street to Magdalen-gate, and from thence under the walls to the bounds of St. James's: its south boundary was Cowgate, except the houses opposite to the church-yard which belonged to this parish, but now to St. Paul's.

The leper house without Magdalen-gate

On the east side of the road belonged to this parish; here was a small oratory or chapel for private use, but no burial place; for the lepers who died there were buried in All Saints church-yard till the year 1488, when a new chapel was erected for the lepers at Fybridge-gate with a burial-place adjoining to it. On the north-west corner of All-Saints church-yard stood a very good parsonage, in which the chaplains dwelt till its dissolution. Mar. 10, 1550, the dean and chapter granted this church, church-yard, &c. to the mayor and citizens for 500 years at the rent of 4d. a year, who immediately pulled down the church, and leased the church-yard for 6s. 8d. a year, as part of the hospital revenues: the parish was united to St. Paul's.

St. Margaret at Fybridge gate,

Is now united to All Saints, and with that became a part of the parish of St. Paul; this church stood on the

the west side of Magdalen street, and was given to the prior and convent. It was anciently called St. Margaret's in combusto, from its situation in that part of the city burnt down in the conqueror's time; and sometimes St. Margaret's by the gates: it was valued as a rectory at thirteen shillings and four pence, paid three-pence synodals, but not taxed: every person executed on the gallows without Magdalen gate, had a right of burial in this church yard; which proves that all the land on the west side of the road now part of the parish of St. Paul, and the triangular hill where the gallows stood, were originally in this parish. The church was served by a stipendiary priest 'till its dissolution.

Magdalen hospital.

Stood about half a mile, to the north east, without the gate, from thence called Magdalen gate; the old names of Fybridge and the Leper's gate being disused. This hospital stood in a bottom, just within the bounds of the neighbouring village of Sprowston, and joined to the south side of its chapel, now used as a barn: bishop Herbert, its founder, built it on the ground belonging to his church, for the reception of lepers, and settled a handsome endowment upon it: it was valued at ten pounds, and the bishop always collated the master or guardian. In 1547, king Edward the sixth for the sum of 276l. granted to Sir Robert Southwell, knt. master of the rolls, and John Corbet, esq; the

the dissolved chapel of St. Mary Magdalen in Sprowston, and all its lands in the adjoining fields, and all the revenues in Sprowston and Thorpe, thereto belonging; and all the fair called Mary Magdalen fair, held yearly, and late belonging to the chapel; and all the customs, together with the pie-powder court, held in the said fair; which fair continued for three days; viz. the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen. In 1549, William bishop of Norwich, and John Sampson master, released and quit-claimed to John Corbet, sen. and his heirs, all their right, title, and interest in this free chapel and hospital, and its revenues; from which time it hath passed, and still continues with the manor of Sprowston. Formerly the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, &c. rode to this chapel on St. Mary Magdalen's day, preceded by the city watch in their watching harness, which was always new scoured against the procession: every constable and his watch were obliged to attend in their armour; and the court after offering at St. Mary's chapel, used to go to the common wrestling place and see the exercises there, according to ancient custom. This ceremony has been discontinued ever since the time of James the first.

The church of St. Buttolph the abbot in Fybridge-gate,

Stood in Magdalen-street a little to the north of
Stump-cross; its church-yard abutted east on the said
H h h h street,

street, and west on St. Buttolph's commonly called Buttle-street, and is now the White-horse yard. The advowson was either given or sold, about the year 1446, by Sir Thomas Kerdeston to the prior and convent of St. Faith at Horsham, and they presented till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. granted it to William Godwin; and in 1548, the church being entirely demolished, the parish was united to St. Saviour's. On the east side of the street more south stands

The church of St. Saviour,

Or the church of the transfiguration of Christ, a rectory given in the time of John de Oxford bishop of Norwich, by William Bardolf, Ralf Busing, and Robert son of Ulfketel Busing, to the almoner of the convent, to whose use it was appropriated by the bishop: it was valued at 12 s. and paid 3 d. synodals, but not taxed: the convent repaired the chancel and served the cure by a stipendiary chaplain: and after the dissolution the dean and chapter paid the curate an annual stipend of 10 l.

In this church was formerly a chapel and altar dedicated to St. Nicholas; and near it an anchorage. The south porch and nave are leaded; and the chancel is tiled; in the tower, which is square, hangs a clock and one bell.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Tapps is the present minister.

Doughty's

Doughty's hospital,

In this parish was founded by William Doughty, Gent. as appears from the following inscriptions on two tables of stone fixed at the entrance.

“ William Doughty, Gent. who spent the latter part of his days in this city, did by his last will dated April 25, 1687, appoint several trustees to dispose and lay out 6000l. for erecting and endowing this hospital, and did therein appoint (after a certain time) the court of this city to fill up and continue twenty-four poor men, and eight poor women, in this place, to the end of the world, each being aged above sixty years, and to receive the profits of the said endowments, &c. and to pay weekly to the master hereof, who is to be a single man, and by them successively chosen 3l. 8s. and lay into the cellars yearly thirty-two chalder of coals, and to clad the men with coats, and the women with gowns, of purple cloth at their entrance, and every two years after; and to turn out either master or poor if they observe not the orders of this place, as briefly mentioned in the other table, viz.

The master of this place, is every Saturday morning, to pay to each poor person two shillings, and daily and equally to deliver the coals to them, and to see good orders kept, and when any dye, to acquaint the court therewith immediately, and to do the same if any be disorderly; for the due performance whereof the said master shall retain weekly for his pains 4s. besides his dwelling (in which he must constantly inhabit)

habit) and the said poor people must constantly dwell in this place, and so wear their coats or gowns, and live peaceably with the master, and with one another as becomes christians, neither cursing, swearing, keeping bad hours, nor being drunk."* More south, on the west side of Magdalen street, stood

The church of St. Mary Unbrent,

Valued in the king's books at 3l. 5s. 5d. and called St. Mary in combusto, in the patronage of the college of St. Mary in the fields: at the dissolution the whole of its revenues were granted to the dean and chapter, who having got it consolidated to the parish of St. Saviour, granted the church, churchyard, lead, two little bells, and all the materials to Nicholas Sotherton, the then patron, and his heirs; in consequence whereof it was totally demolished, and in 1558, the said Nicholas conveyed to the city a foot path or passage thro' the north side of this churchyard, since called the golden dog lane, from a noted tavern opposite to the north end of it, known by that name. To the west side of the church yard joins

The Girl's hospital,

Which has the following inscription over the entrance. "Robert Baron, esq; mayor of this city, an. domi. 1649, was the first benefactor towards the erecting this hospital, and endowing the same for the education

* By means of some late benefactions, the trustees are enabled to allow every poor man and woman 2s. 6d. a week,

education of young girls; in which year he also died. The following is an extract from his will.

‘ I give unto the city of Norwich, the sum of 250 l. to be employed for the training up of women children, from the age of seven untill the age of fifteen, in spinning, knitting, and dressing of wool, under the tuition of an aged, discreet, religious woman thereto appointed, at some publick place by the magistrates appointment; hoping some other well affected, will so add to the same, that it may become a means of great benefit to the city, and comfort to the poor; the same I will to be paid within one year after my decease, in case some place be appointed thereto, and an overseer thereof by the city aforesaid.’ In 1652, the court appointed a dame of the children, to be kept in the new erected hospital called the girl’s hospital, and assigned her a house at the new hall, with bedding, apparel and linnen for the children, and 5 l. a year for every one of them, and their work; for which, and a chalders of coals yearly, she was to maintain them in meat, drink, and washing, and to learn them to knit, spin, sew, and read: In 1664, the house in the golden dog lane was repaired, and the poor girls removed thither, on michaelmas day; and in 1670, the house was rebuilt and made a convenient, strong, brick building. The revenues of this hospital have been so prudently managed, that from two only, it now contains 24 poor girls, who are decently clothed in blue gowns, and maintained with good and sufficient meat, drink, washing, and lodging during their stay

stay there; and taught every thing necessary to fit them for servants or apprentices. The present treasurer is alderman Jer. Ives, and the governess or matron Mrs. Morris.

The church of St. Clement the martyr, at Fybridge by Colegate,

Is one of the most ancient in the city, and originally belonged to the manor of Tokethorp, or Tolthorp cum Felthorp; the first part of which took its name from Toke its owner, in the time of Edward the confessor, who held it of bishop Stigand. The other, which was part of Felthorp, was held of Allan earl of Richmond, as of his manor of Cosselye, and belonged to the lords of Taverham, in the conqueror's time: they were both joined in the Gifney family, by whom they were held of the earls of Clare, who held them of the bishop. The church hath a nave, chancel and north vestry, all leaded, a square tower, a clock and three bells: the south porch is tiled. The patronage of the rectory was in the priors of Mendham in Suffolk 'till the dissolution, from that time till the beginning of the present century in the family of the Woods of Braken, and now in the masters, fellows, &c. of Gonville and Caius college in Cambridge, who first presented to it in 1719. The reverend Mr. Cha. Carver is the present rector.

In the church yard directly opposite to the south porch stands an altar tomb erected to the memory of archbishop Parker's father and mother.

This rectory was valued at seven marks, taxed at 40s. paid 6d. synodals, and is now rated in the king's books at 7l. 9s. 2d. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 23l. 3s. 11d. is discharged of first-fruits and tenths. Dr. Prideaux reckoned the certain endowments to be worth 28l. a year, and the contributions 14l. but since his time the living has been augmented with an estate of about 21l. a year, the donation of Mr. Brook; and the voluntary contributions are considerably encreased. There were formerly in this church the images of St. Clement, our Lady, St. Catharine, St. Agnes, St. James, St. Andrew, and St. Michael, with lights before them.

The Infirmary,

As it is now called, from its being occupied by ancient poor people who are infirm and past their labour, and not fit to be put into common work-houses, was formerly a house of lepers, dedicated to our blessed Lady and St. Clement, situated without St. Augustine's gate and belongs to this parish; on which account the lepers who died there (as they had no burying-place of their own) had a right of burial here. It is probable that this house was founded by a bishop of Norwich, as it belonged to the see, and at the dissolution became an hospital for such poor as the bishops thought fit to place there, and is now held by lease from the bishop.

Fybridge, or Fivebridge,

As anciently called, was a timber bridge till the time of Henry IV. when it was rebuilt with stone, it consists of two arches, the largest twenty-six feet wide, and was the first stone bridge in the city: being fallen into decay, it was carried away by a violent flood in 1570, and rebuilt in 1573: the customs at this bridge, together with the profits of the shops and stalls on the quay on the south side of the river, were set apart for its repair.

The Independents meeting-house,

Stands in this parish, on part of the site of the friars great garden, the whole of which belongs to the girls hospital: it was finished about 1693, is a large handsome square building, and has a burial place on the north side.

The small ward of Colegate,

Joins to Fybridge ward, and contains the parishes of St. George in Colegate, and St. Augustine.

St. George's in Colegate,

So called from its situation near the water-gate or stathe used for landing of coals: it was heretofore known by the names of St. George in Cossany beyond

yond the bridge, and of Mus-pool or Much-pool, from a large pond or pool of water formerly near it: it was valued at 13 s. 4 d. and paid 3 d. fynodals; taxed at half a mark, appropriated to the prior and convent of Norwich and by them settled on their infirmary. Originally it was a vicarage, but never endowed; on its appropriation it became a donative, and continues so in the nomination of the dean and chapter of Norwich. The present building is neat and uniform, having a square tower built about 1459, containing a clock and three bells; the nave was rebuilt at the same time, and the chancel finished about 1498; the north aisle and the chapel of St. Mary at the east end were built in 1504, then called the new aisle: the south aisle was nearly finished in 1513, with the chapel of St. Peter or Waryn's chapel at the east end: and to complete the church-yard, a piece of common ground was added to it 21 Henry VII. The whole building with the south porch is leaded, and the south vestry tiled. The church has lately been very handsomely pewed and decorated.

The religious concerned here were the priors of Norwich, Horsham, and Walsingham, the prioresses of Carrowe, and the master of St. Mary Magdalen's hospital: Lights were anciently kept in the church before the images of St. George, the Holy Sepulchre, St. Mary and St. Peter. The present curate is the Rev. Mr. Richard Tapps.

The ancient stone house in which Alderman

Wigget lately dwelt, was built by Henry Bacon, who kept his mayoralty there in 1566.

On the old site of the friars preachers, and on the north part of the ancient church-yard of St. John the Baptist, stands

The Presbyterian meeting-house,

An elegant octangular building erected about the year 1756; but has no burial-place. On the west side of the street, not far from Black-friars bridge, formerly called New-bridge, stood

The church of St. Margaret at New-bridge,

Anciently St. Margaret's at Colegate, a rectory valued at 13s. 4d. and paid 3d. synodals, but the inhabitants being almost entirely swept off by the great pestilence in 1349, the service of the church ceased, and the parish was annexed to St. George of Colegate. The prior and convent converted the church-yard into a garden, and the church itself into an hermitage. The church-yard is now held by lease of the dean and chapter.

The church of St. Olave the king and martyr,

Commonly called St. Tooley's, was appropriated to the priory of Norwich, settled on the infirmaries there,

there, and served by a parochial chaplain; in 1289 we find, that there stood an anchorage in the church-yard, inhabited by two anchoresses; in 1504, the church and chancel were repaired, and in 1534, the name of church was sunk into that of chapel.

In 1546, the parish was consolidated with St. George in Colegate, the church demolished, and the church-yard which abuts south on St. Tooley's, now Cherry-lane, at its western end, soon after leased out by the dean and chapter, as it now is. The religious concerned here were the priors of Cokesford, St. Faith's, and Norwich; the prioresses of Carrowe; and the dean of the chapel in the fields.

The church of St. Augustine,

Stands on the east side of Gilden-croft, and hath a large church-yard, and square steeple, rebuilt with bricks, in 1687, containing three bells: the nave, north and south ailes, and south porch are leaded; and the chancel tiled. This church was anciently in the patronage of Lenton priory, near the city of Gloucester, and in 35 Henry III. John, prior of Lenton was rector, and had divers rents and services in the parish, belonging to his house: all which with the advowson were settled after 43 Henry VIII. on Norwich priory, by Bartholomew, prior of Lenton: at the time of writing Norwich Domesday, it was taxed at half a mark, valued at 13s. 4d. paid 6d. synodals, and in the return is said to have been ap-

propriated to Lenton, and afterward to Norwich priory; but some illegality appearing in the proceedings, it again became a rectory, and remains so, in the patronage of the dean and chapter.

The Rev. Mr. Rich. Brooks is the present rector.

The religious who had revenues here, were the priors of Norwich and St. Faith, and the prioress of Carrowe. This rectory is valued at 6l. 17s. 8d. halfpenny in the king's books, and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 17l. 5s. and three farthings, discharged of first fruits and tenths.

In 1632, a pump was set over the well in St. Augustine's, by order of the court. In this parish stand the city gate from thence called St. Augustine's or St. Austin's gate.

Gilden Croft,

As it is still called, belongs to the city, and abuts upon the west side of St. Augustine's church-yard; its original extent was very large, but by length of time, that part, included within the walls, has been much reduced, being parcelled out to several private owners: it was the ancient demesne land of Tolthorp manor, the court for which was formerly held here; and hence it probably took its name, as being the place where the tenants met to pay their geld* or rents due to the manor.

The

* This was the only manor, at that time, in the city: the pinfold or pound, belonging to it, and all its liberties, are frequently mentioned in old surveys. GILDA or GELD, from the Saxon word *Gildan*, signifieth a tribute, and sometimes an amercement.

The public exercises of the city were usually held here, for tilting, justing, &c. and afterwards butts were set up for shooting with the cross-bow, &c. †

On the south side of the Gilden-croft stands

The Quakers meeting-house,

A strong brick building, with a large burial-ground on its east, formerly part of the croft.

Cossany ward,

Contains the parishes of St. Martin, St. Mary, and St. Michael.

St. Martin in Cossany,

Commonly called St. Martin at the Oak, from a large oak which stood in the church-yard, and in which was placed the image of our Lady, is situated on the east side of Cossany-street leading to St. Martin's gate: the steeple is square and hath three bells; the nave, chancel, south porch, and south isle are leaded.

The rectory was appropriated to the infirmary of Norwich priory, exempted from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Norwich, valued at 12 s. and taxed at half a mark. The tithes of Basset's close, and a third part of the tithes of so much of the Gilden-croft

† The north part of Gilden-croft, next the walls is called the *Justing-acre*.

croft as laid within this parish, were paid to the rector, who claimed also the best beast as a mortuary: it most probably was appropriated by bishop Blundeville, from which time it hath continued a perpetual curacy, or donative, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. Mr. Ephraim Megoe is the present curate.

Here were images, with lights burning before them, of St. Martin, St. Thomas, our Lady of pity, St. John Baptist, St. Christopher and St. Anthony: and a chapel, altar and image (with a light) of St. Mary at the east end of the fourth aisle.

The religious concerned here were the priors of Norwich and Walsingham; the prioresses of Carrowe and Semplyngnam, and the master of St. Giles's hospital.

Directly opposite to the lane on the north side of St. Martin's church-yard, called anciently Whore's-lane, laid the Mill-lane which led directly to *Calk-mill*; which, with the fishery thereto belonging, were from the time of the conqueror a part of the manor of Horsford. In 1637, the jury for that manor returned "that they had credibly heard
" Calk-mill to be seated at, or next the house called the Crown in St. Martin in Cossany."

St. Mary in Cossany.

Was formerly a rectory, appropriated to the prior and convent of Cokesford in Norfolk, who received all

all the profits and found a secular canon, belonging to their house, to serve the cure: the parsonage stood against the north east part of the church yard, and after the appropriation, became the city house of the prior and canons of that monastery; the garden belonging to it was very extensive, and abutted on Whore's lane north; it was valued at five marks and a half, taxed at 20 s. originally paid 3 d. and afterward six pence synodals. At the dissolution the advowson of the rectory, together with the large garden and parsonage, were granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and his heirs, and ever since the cure has been esteemed a donative, as it now continues, in the gift of the Right Hon. Lord Townshend. The Rev. Mr. Stephen Buckle is the present curate.

The church, which stands in a very large church-yard, hath a round steeple, with six bells: the nave was rebuilt in 1477, and the two transept chapels or ailes, with the north vestry and chancel, which are all leaded, about the same time.

In the usual place, on the north side of the altar, stood the image of the virgin Mary; and in the north wall, the sepulchre of our Lord, as was customary in most churches. The image of St. Thomas, the second patron of the church, stood in his chapel, with the image of St. John Baptist. In our Lady's chapel, on the south side, stood the image and altar of St. Mary, with the images of Mary Magdalen, St. Anne, and the virgin of Pity: all these had lights before them, as had also the representation and altar of

of the Holy Trinity, at the west end of the nave, on its north side. Part of the new mills, heretofore called Gregory's mills, are in this parish.

The church of St. Michael in Cossany,

Commonly called St. Miles in Cossany, stands more southerly in the same street, and is a rectory valued at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. in the king's books, and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 11 l. 12 s. 2 d. was discharged of first fruits and tenths: the parsonage and garden are north of the church yard, and not far distant from it, and the houses which stand between them belong to Caius College: it is augmented by the donation of Mr. Brooke, with which an estate of 21 l. a year, lying in Wymondham, was purchased. It is in the patronage of the master, fellows, and scholars of Caius college in Cambridge, and has been so ever since the beginning of the 16th century. The reverend Mr. Charles Tucke is the present rector. The tower is lofty and square, hath a clock, chimes, and eight musical bells; the ailes and nave are leaded: the east end of the south aile, formerly a chapel, is a very beautiful piece of workmanship, composed of free stone and black flints: it was the chantry chapel of the virgin Mary, built by Robert Thorpe in the reign of Henry the seventh, and endowed with lands and houses in Norwich, Barnham Broome, Honningham, Sprowston, Heigham, and Wood Dalling. The north aile and chantry chapel of St. John Baptist,

Baptist, were built by William Ramsey, and finished in 1508. Before the dissolution here were an altar and image dedicated to St. William of Norwich, with a light before it: there stood also lights before the images or representations of St. Catharine, St. Margaret, St. Michael, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Anne, St. Christopher, St. John, St. Thomas, the Holy Sacrament; the Rood or Perke, the Sepulchre, the Virgin Mary in Thorp's, and St. John the Baptist's in Ramsey's chantry. The religious concerned here were the priors of Mendham, Binham, Munge, Mountjoy or Haverlond, Ixworth, Hickling, Westacre, and Norwich; the abbots of Holme and Savenye, and the prioresses of Carrowe.

Heigham Gate,

Formerly only a postern, which, from its low situation, and the odd appearance of the street leading from Charyng-crofs thereto, it being a strait and gloomy declivity, was called hell gate: the gate is now taken down and a passage opened for carriages.

As soon as you pass this gate, you enter the parish of

Heham, EEham, or, as it is now called, Hegham or Heigham,

Anciently part of the hundred of Humbleyard in Norfolk, but now included in the county of the city of Norwich, and in the ward of West Wimer. It

took its name from its situation on the bank of the river, Ea-ham or He-ham, signifying the village at the water. The town was given by Wulfricus, a Saxon, to the abbey of Holme in Norfolk, at its foundation, and was estimated at three carucates, two of which constituted the demesnes, and the other was in the hands of the tenants: the whole in the confessor's time was valued at 4 l. and in the conqueror's 5 l. a year. Abbot William, the first of that name, granted to Robert, son of Thurlburn the priest, the town of Heham in fee-farm for life, and William, the second abbot of that name, granted it to Richard Basset on the same tenure, at 10 l. a year, and agreed likewise to receive him into the fraternity of their convent, and annually to keep his obit. In the time of Henry the second a fine was levied of this manor, when it was confirmed to the abbot by William de Neovilla or Neville, and Henry his brother; this grant included all lower or nether Heham, which was always supposed to be part of the suburbs of the city, and reckoned as the boundary of its liberties: in the reign of Henry the third, the abbot had confirmed to him view of frank pledge, assise of bread and ale, common gallows, and other liberties, provided that the king's bailiff of Humbleyard be permitted to be present in court, and that they paid him a yearly stipend of two shillings. The manor was then held as part of the abbot's barony of Tunstead. In 1227, the abbot granted to Peter and Nicholas Chese, twenty four acres of land, and half a water mill

mill in Heham, with common of pasture for 200 sheep; and in 1242, the abbot conveyed to Robert Hauteyn common of fishery in the waters and rivers of Heham and Heylesdon, from the head of the mill dam in Heham on both sides the river to Kelbe's acre; and William le Boteler released to abbot Nicholas, all his right of common in King's-holme and Unkelbeve meadow, and elsewhere in this town. These mills were called

**Chese's, Bumpstede's, Appleyerd's, or
Westwic mills,**

And stood near Heigham gate in Heigham. There were two mills under one roof; one held of the abbot, and the other of the prior.

In 1536, the bishop of Norwich, as abbot of St. Benedict, leased out all his water-mills in Heigham, and all the houses belonging thereto, and a meadow between the mill-dam and the water descending from Scalby, and the great meadow, and the meadow surrounded with water coming from the said mills, lying on the east part thereof, and all the right of fishing from and against St. Laurence's acre on the west part of the mill, unto and against the creek of water between Heigham common and the great meadow on the east part of the same.

In 1393, it was agreed and acknowledged by the city, that the abbot's tenants, and the parishioners of Heigham, were not to be summoned or distrained by the bailiffs of Norwich in any case.

This manor is now held by lease of the bishop, and the advowson of the rectory is still appendant to it. The Rev. Mr. Anth. Aufrere is the present rector. It is valued in the king's books (by the name of Heigham near Norwich) at 6l. 13s. 4d. but, not being discharged, is incapable of augmentation: pays no synodals, as being in the bishop's patronage, but 6s. 8d. procurations. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and had a guild kept in it, in honour of that saint and of the blessed virgin. It is called in many wills 'Staunford St. Barthilmew next Norwich,' and the town sometimes Heham or Staunford. The tower is square, and has three bells; the church thatched, but the aisle and chancel are leaded.

Earlham, or Jerlham,

Commonly called Arlham, was formerly part of the hundred of Humbleyard, but now of the county of the city of Norwich; part of the town being in West Wymer ward, and part in that of St. Peter of Mancroft.

At the Conquest, and many ages after, there were two manors here; one held by Uluiet of the king, and the other of Alan earl of Richmond, as of his manor of Hetherfet; besides three freemen, who held forty-three acres appendant to the manor of Bowthorpe. The capital manor, which at that time belonged to Uluiet, was, with the king's manor of Eaton,

Eaton, in the custody of Godric, and had been, together with the manor of Eaton, the estate of Edric of Laxfield, in the time of the Confessor. Its demesne consisted of a carucate of land, and sixteen acres of meadow, and there were 10 freemen that held 80 acres; it was a mile and one furlong long, and a mile broad, and paid 8d. to the geld. There was also a church, which had fifteen acres and a half of glebe, then worth 15d. per ann. Olf, the thane, held the other manor, as part of Hetherfet, in the Confessor's days; and a freeman held it afterward of Edric de Laxfield, ancestor of Robert Malet: and Ribald held it of Alan earl of Richmond, as of his manor of Hetherfet, in the reign of the Conqueror, when it was worth 12s. afterward it was held by the Bygods. In 1370, William Wyfet, and other trustees, settled it on Catherine, widow of Sir Wm. de la Pole, sen. Knt. and Edmund her son: after which it was divided into several parcels, but is now united to the capital manor, which belonged very early to the family De Alta Villa, Hautville or Hauville, for in 1196 Ralph de Hauville came and settled here, and took the surname of De Erlham, and thus became the founder of that family, which continued lords and patrons for many ages.

In 1235, John, son of Ralf de Erlham, held this town by petit sergeanty, by the service of the cross bow, for the defence of Norwich castle. In 1256 Hugh de Erlham held it by the tenure of finding an archer with a cross bow in time of war, to guard
Norwich

Norwich castle for thirty days, at his own cost. Since which time it has been in the possession of the Aleyn's, Cornwallis's, Hobarts, &c. and is now the estate of Edward Bacon, Esq; member in parliament for the city of Norwich.

Earlham bridge was built of stone in 1502, rebuilt in 1579, and again in 1744.

The manor hath the right of free-fishery in the common river, from St. Laurence's acre to Hellefden mills. The religious who had revenues here, were the prior of Norwich, the master of St. Giles's hospital, the abbots of Hickling, St. Bene't at Holm, and Langley.

The church was formerly a rectory appendant to the manor, and given by Ralf de Erlham to the Nuns of Carrowe, who appropriated it in 1226; it was valued at eight marks but not taxed, paid 6s. 8d. procurations to the archdeacon of Norfolk, in whose jurisdiction it is, 20d. synodals, 10d. pence, and 3d. carvage: the advowson of the vicarage always attended the appropriation; it stands in the king's books at 5l. 7s. 7d. farthing, and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 22l. 14s. 8d. is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and capable of augmentation. In the thirtieth year of Henry VIII. the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted, with the dissolved house at Carrowe, to John Shelton; and soon after, the vicar with the consent of the bishop, dean and chapter, and the said John Shelton patron of the vicarage, did lease out

out to John Corbet, Esq; one tenement, and fifty-three acres of land, meadow and pasture, lying in divers pieces, as well within the fold course of John Alleyn, Gent. then in the occupation of John Corbet, as in divers other places in Erlham, the whole being parcel of the vicarage; which lease is dated 11 Apr. 36 Henry VIII. to commence from Mich. 1544, and to continue from that time for 200 years. The patronage is now in Edward Bacon, Esq; and the present vicar is the Rev. Mr. John Offley. The steeple is low and square and contains two bells: the nave is leaded and the chancel tiled.

Aietune, Ettune, Eaton or Etun,

Signifying the town at the water, it standing close by the river side, was formerly in the hundred of Humbleyard but now in the county of the city of Norwich, and in the ward of St. Stephen. In the time of the confessor Edric de Laxfield, the ancestor of Robert Malet, owned the chief part of this village, and the said Robert after him, at which time the church had fourteen acres of glebe valued at 14d. a year: it belonged to Robert Blund, in the conqueror's time, who seized it and committed it to the custody of Godric.

Eaton was then a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 7d. to the geld or tax: the manor extended into Kirby-bedon, Witlingham, and Plumstede; Witlingham was a Berewic belonging to it, consisting

ing of eighty acres of land, &c. and Plumstede another, of half a carucate, and in Woodton two freemen held of it twelve acres. The conqueror gave the manor to Flahald, who left it to his son Alan, from whom descended the family of the Fitz-Alans, afterward earls of Arundel: this Alan gave it in the reign of Henry I. to the church of Norwich, and his son William Fitz Alan confirmed the gift. At the dissolution it belonged to the prior and convent, and now to the dean and chapter.

King Henry VIII. granted liberty of free warren to the manors of Thorpe and Eaton. In 1204, a dispute arising between the prior and citizens concerning the right of common on the lands between Hereforth bridge, Lakenham and Eaton, a fine was levied, and it was agreed that the citizens should inter-common with them paying one penny a year for each ox or cow, and the like sum for every five sheep. In lieu of the said right of common, the city had all that parcel of land called the town close allotted them, now converted into a farm and lett at 70*l.* a year, the rent of which is annually distributed amongst the poor freemen. King John granted to the prior and convent in all their manors and lands, sac, soc, tol, and theam, infangenthesse and outfangenthesse, with the ordeals, or judgment by fire, water, and iron, and common gallows, together with view of frank-pledge and assize of bread and ale: in 1286, Lakenham and Eaton were found to be ancient demesnes of the crown

crown, and as such entituled to all the privileges of such demefne. On a furvey taken in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. the jurors valued each acre of land at 15 d. and the tenants of the manor paid bofcage as well as the citizens. In 1379, their water-mill was rebuilt. In 1519, the cellerer did not account for the fite of the manor, it being at that time appropriated for the reception of the prior; the quit rents were then 10l. 14 s. 5d. and the walk carried 1200 fheep. The wood-reve's fee was 26 s. 8d. and the Netherd's 53 s. 4 d. The village was valued to the ancient fafke or tafke with Newton-Flotman and Kingefham or Kinningham; to which Eaton was laid 1 l. 5 s. but had 12 s. deducted on account of the revenues of the religious here. The manor of Colfeye, and that of the abbot of St. Benet in Heigham extended hither in the time of Edward II. when the abbot was reckoned as one of the lords of Eaton; his tenants intercommoning with oxen, cows and fheep with the prior's tenants as far as Lugardifty, and up to the way leading from St. Stephen's gate to Hertford bridges. The tenants of the priorefs of Carrowe commoned alfo with the citizens, paying as they did.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew the apoftle; and had a guild kept in it to his honour: it was a rectory till 1204, when John de Grey, bifhop of Norwich, appropriated it to the office of facrift of the cathedral, referving the patronage of the vicarage to the prior and convent, and all epif-

copal and parochial jurisdiction to himself and successors; so that it became exempt from all archidiaconal jurisdiction, and paid neither synodals, procurations, nor peter-pence, but only 3d. carvage. The vicar has all the small tithes, and as the vicarage is not valued in the king's books, pays neither first fruits nor tenths. The steeple is square and hath three bells: the north porch, nave, and chancel are thatched. The present vicar is the Rev. Mr. Thomas Beckwith.

This village is divided from

Lakenham,

By the king's highway, leading from St. Stephen's, or Nedham gate, to Hertford bridges, where the river divides the counties of Norwich and Norfolk.

Lakenham takes its name from its situation by the broad water or lake. It belonged to Stigand in the Confessor's time, who held it as a berewic or hamlet, belonging to the manor of Thorp; being then two miles long and seven furlongs broad. It had a church, and thirteen acres of glebe, held in franc almoign, but at the general survey belonged to the Conqueror, and continued in the crown till Henry I. gave the manor and advowson to Bishop Herbert, and they together settled them on the prior and convent; the manor continuing in the church till the dissolution. It had common gallows,

lows, a cucking-stool, free warren, &c. and, with the manor of Ameringhall, paid a rent of a bridle and a pair of spurs, or 3s. 4d. in lieu thereof, to the earl of Arundel.

In Richard the second's time, Robert Thurgarton, and others, settled on the prior and convent one hundred and twenty acres of land, and one acre of meadow, and 2s. 2d. yearly rents, formerly of John Fitz Gilbert, who always claimed view of franc pledge, and assize of bread and ale, of all his tenants in Lakenham.

The rectory continued appendant to the manor till about 1205, when John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the chamberlainship of the monastery. A vicarage was hereupon endowed, rated as to the first fruits in Norwich Domesday at 40s. but not taxed, i. e. was not liable to pay tenths, fifteenths, &c. as the rectory was, which was estimated at fix marks, and paid 8s. every whole tax. This vicarage was afterward endowed upon the statute, and the vicar is entitled to all tithes in the parish, except those of corn or grain, which belong to the impropiator, the late vicar having recovered all the small tithes of the demesnes and hall farm by a decree of the court of exchequer, confirmed by the house of lords March 17, 1735. The present vicar is the Rev. Mr. John Francis.

Henry VIII. in the 30th year of his reign, confirmed to the dean and chapter, all the possessions of the late dissolved priory, which continued in

their hands till the 3d of June, 1 Edward VI. when they surrendered all of them to the king; who on the 9th of November, in the same year, regranted a great part, and, among other things, this impropriate rectory and church, with the advowson of the vicarage, to the said dean and chapter; but he excepted the manors, rectories, and advowsons of the vicarages of Hemelby and Wicklewood, and the manors of Martham and Lakenham, &c.

The manor is now in the possession of William Crowe, Esq; alderman of this city.

To this village belongs the hamlet of

Brakendon, or Brakendale,

The brakey down or hills; so called from the brakes formerly growing there. It lies between Lakenham and the city walls, and had a chapel on the summit of the hill, much frequented by fishermen and watermen, who used to offer here to St. Nicholas, their patron, to whose honour the chapel was dedicated. It was founded by Coleburne the priest, in the Conqueror's time, who gave twenty acres of land lying round it, valued at 2s. to find a priest to say mass, and chant the psalter, every week in the chapel, for the king's welfare. The advowson belonged to the crown, and was purchased by bishop Eborard of king Stephen, and by him settled on the convent. In Edward the second's time, it was returned as a hamlet belonging to Lakenham;

kenham; and that the prioress of Carrowe's manor included one part of it, which always attended that house, and still belongs to it; and the lordship of Lakenham in the other; with which manor it still remains.

This hamlet, with part of Lakenham, and that part of Trowse, lying on the west side of the river, called

Trowse Millgate,

From the water mill there, belong to the county of the city of Norwich, (though formerly a part of Humbleyard hundred) and are in the wards of South Conisford and Berstreet.

Carhoe, or Carrow,

Or the hill by the carr's side, about a furlong from Conisford or Southgate, was always reckoned to be in the liberty of the city. It was anciently a distinct parish, and had a parochial church, dedicated to St. James the apostle, before whose image there was a light burning during divine service; and at the procession (or west) door of the church stood an image of St. Christopher. It was in use in 1520, and served by parochial chaplains appointed by the prioress, who received the profits, and paid them for their service.

The ancient hospital, or nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, to which king Stephen had given

given all the uncultivated land in Norwich fields, and all the meadows belonging to his demesnes, extending from Berstreet gate to Trowse bridge*, was, in the year 1146, refounded by Seyna and Lestelina, two of the sisters, and called

Kairo, Carrow, Car-hou, or Car-Dieu.

It consisted of a prioress and nine benedictine black nuns, afterwards increased to twelve: Dugdale says that its revenues amounted to 64l. 16s. 6d. a year, and Speed 84l. 12s. one penny three farthings; but both these sums do not come up to a third part of their real income: the church was founded by king Stephen. The monastery and parish, with the portions of Trowse Millgate and Bracondale, belonging to it, constituted an exempt jurisdiction belonging to the prioress. In 1327 Nicholas de Knapton, chaplain of the nuns church, and official of their jurisdiction, proved wills and exercised all spiritual authority whatever. About the year 1450, the cross placed between Carhoe, Lakenham, &c. was rebuilt; the foundation of which may be still seen at the cross ways between Norwich and Trowse Millgate.

This house enjoyed all the liberties belonging to their lands when in the possession of king Stephen, as sac and soc, toll and theam, and infangtheof: and had common gallows near the wind mill, on the

* By reason of this donation, the city was allow'd to discount 25s. yearly out of the fee-farm, that being the value of the lands at that time,

the hill by Berstreet gate. Their church was likewise appropriated to them by the pope, when he confirmed their foundation. In 1199, king John granted the nuns a liberty of holding a fair for four successive days at their village of Carhoe, with the same privileges which the Norwich monks had, respecting their fair on Tombland, viz. on the vigil and day of the nativity of the virgin Mary, and two days after. In 1228, king Henry the third confirmed all their liberties and revenues: in 1273, pope Gregory the tenth forbade their receiving more nuns than their income would maintain, upon their representing to him, that the English nobility, whom they dared not oppose, had obliged them to receive more sisters than they could support. Their revenues and possessions were very large and extensive, valued at the dissolution at 123l. 8s. 5d. the greatest part of which was granted to John Shelton, Esq; and his heirs.

This nunnery had for many ages been a school, or place of education for young ladies of the principal families in the diocese, who boarded with, and were educated by the nuns.

The site within the walls contained about ten acres. The manor now belongs to John Drinkwater, Esq; To the site of this abbey, as it is now called, belongs a swan-mark and free-fishery in the river as far as the bounds of Carrow extend: but though the lords of the several manors abutting upon the river, between the city and Hardeley-crofs, have all free fisheries

fisheries as far as their manors extend, and some swan-marks, &c. yet the corporation is by no means thereby excluded from full right jointly with them, in all the common stream, from the end of Hellefden bounds to Hardeley-cross, as well of fishing, swannage, &c. In proof of which, the mayor formerly allotted to certain freshwater fishermen, nineteen fishing-places, then called SETTS: the 1st. was named the Panne; 2d Carrow-dyke; 3d. Thorphall; 4th. Wicklingham-wood; 5th. Muckflete; 6th. Posewic-thorn; 7th. Surlingham-wood's-end; 8th. New-ferry; 9th. Dam's-end; 10th. Carflete; 11th. Middle-trayle; 12th. Claxon-flete, alias Armet-yard; 13th. Bokenham-ferry; 14th. Rowgh-flete, alias, Fayer-flete; 15th. Burrel's-flete; 16th. Cantley-hall; 17th. Thurstham; 18th. Lyttlehed; 19th. Hardley-cross. And in 1620, there were two wardens of the fishermen's company appointed to inspect the fet-nets belonging to them, to prevent their destroying the small fish. This river abounds with perch, tench, roach, dace, gudgeons, bream, pike, ruffs, eels, &c. and sometimes salmons have been taken in it.

Besides these villages before-mentioned, the county of the city of Norwich takes in a small part of the parishes of Hellefden St. Mary, Catton St. Margaret, Sprowston St. Mary and St. Margaret, and Thorpe St Andrew or Bishop's-Thorpe: but as the churches and chief parts of the parishes are in the county of Norfolk, they do not come within the bounds of this history. Of

Of the Bishoprick.

THE East Angles were converted to the Christian faith by Felix, a Burgundian, who became the first bishop of his new converts, and placed his see at Dunwich, in or near the year 630. In 673, Bifus, the fourth bishop, divided the diocese, continuing one bishop at Dunwich, who had jurisdiction over the county of Suffolk, and placing another at North-Elmham, whose pastoral care was confined to that of Norfolk. About the year 870, the sees were united, and the place of the bishop's residence fixed at Elmham. Herfast, in 1075, in consequence of a decree of the council held by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, removed the see to Thetford, where it continued 'till 1094, when Herbert de Losinga finally fixed it at Norwich. The bishoprick possessed revenues of very considerable value from the earliest times: and it now stands charged in the king's books at 834l. 11s. 7d. half-penny, and pays first fruits, but no tenths, they having been remitted by queen Elizabeth, in lieu of the two manors of Swanton in Norfolk and Sudborne in Suffolk, which she severed from the see, during a vacancy, on the death of bishop Hopton.

The bishops of Norwich, by immemorial custom, always have, and still do enjoy a power of union, or uniting any two cures with institution, any where

M m m m

within

within the limits of the diocese, and of any value and that either by *perpetual* or *personal* union. The *perpetual* union was always made with the consent and approbation of the bishop, patrons of the churches, and incumbents, and answers to a consolidation; except that the former may be dissolved with the consent of parties, but the latter cannot. The *personal* union, or dispensation to hold two livings for life, required only the bishop's consent; and this right was never disputed by either king, pope, or archbishop. The diocese besides four peculiars, contains 1353 parishes, of which 800 are in Norfolk; 537 in Suffolk; and 16 in Cambridgeshire. The four archdeaconries viz. of Norwich, Norfolk, Sudbury and Suffolk, are in the gift of the bishop, who appoints also the chancellor, principal register, and the commissaries to the archdeacons and their registers, an high steward, and steward of courts, a general receiver of rents, &c. an auditor, bailiffs of the several manors, the general apparitor, and the porter to the principal gate of the palace, leading to St. Martin's plain.

The

Out April 28/88

The Right Rev. Philip Younge, D. D. Bishop.

Joseph Atwell, D. D. Chanoeller.

Read: 1768.
1768

John Greene, Cl. A. M. Dep. Chanc.

William Baker, Esq; Prin. Reg.

Richard Mofs, Gent. Dep. Reg.

Secretaries to the Bishop

Richard Burn, John Morphey

Gents.
1768.

Proctors and Not. Pub.

John Morphey

Richard Mofs, Gent.

Henry Field,

William Utting, ditto,

Charles Starkey, Principal Apparitor.

William Baker, Esq; Steward of Courts.

Rich. Mofs, Gent. Deputy Steward.

Bartholomew Harwood, Esq; Gen. Receiver,
and Bailiff of the Manors.

Read: 1768.

William Dikes, Esq; Auditor.

Promoted: John Morphey
and Bailiff of the Manors: 1768.

BISHOPS of the EAST ANGLES.

630. 1 St. Felix.

647. 2 Thomas

652. 3 Bonifacius.

669. 4 Bifus, by whom the diocese was divided into those of

NORTH ELMHAM.

673. 1 Bedwin.

680. 2 Northbert.

731. 3 Eadulac.

767. 4 Eadilfred.

771. 5 Lamferth.

779. 6 Athelwolf.

785. 7 Hunfertus.

816. 8 Alherd.

826. 9 Sibba.

826. 10 St. Hubert, after whose

death the see laid vacant for
some years.

DUNWICH.

673. 1 Acca.

2 Aftwolf.

731. 3 Eadfarth.

4 Cuthwin.

767. 5 Aldberth.

6 Eglaf.

779. 7 Hardulf.

8 Elphun.

785. 9 Tidferth.

10 Weremund.

870. 11 Wilred, the last bishop
of Dunwich.

BISHOPS of both S E E S.

945. 1 Theodred, i.

2 Theodred, ii.

3 Athulf.

4 Alfrid.

974. 5 Athelsta.

993. 6 Algar.

1020. 7 Alwin.

1028. 8 Alfric.

1032. 9 Alfrejus.

1038. 10 Stigand.

1040. 11 Grinkettel.

1047. 12 Ethelmar.

13 Herfast, who removed
the see to Thetford.1085. 14 Wm. Glaslagus, after
whose death the see was
removed to Norwich, and
his successors, thence intituled
bishops of Norwich.

BISHOPS of NORWICH.

The arms of this see; Azure, three Mitres, with
their Labels, Or.

1091. 1 Herbert Eosinga, Lord Chancellor.
1122. 2 Eborard.
1146. 3 Wm. Turbus.
1175. 4 John of Oxford.
1200. 5 John Grey, Lord Chief Justice.
1222. 6 Pandulph, the Pope's Legate.
1226. 7 Thomas de Blundeville.
1236. 8 Radulph.
See vacant three years.
1239. 9 Wm. de Raleigh, translated to Winchester.
1244. 10 Walter de Suffield.
1257. 11 Simon de Waltone.
1266. 12 Roger de Skerning.
1278. 13 Wm. Middleton.
1281. 14 Radulph Walpole, translated to Ely.
1299. 15 John Salmon, Lord Chancellor.
1325. 16 Robert de Baldock, Lord Chancellor.
17 Wm Ayermin, Lord Treasurer & Lord Keeper.
1337. 18 Anthony de Beck.
1343. 19 Wm. Bateman.
1355. 20 Thomas Percy.
1370. 21 Henry Spencer.
1401. 22 Alexander, prior of Norwich.
1401. 23 Richard Courtenay.
1406. 24 John Wake.
1426. 25 Wm. Alnwick, translated to Lincoln.
1436. 26 Thomas Brown.
1445. 27 Walter Hart.
1472. 28 James Goldwell, Principal Secretary of State.
1499. 29 Thomas Jan.
1501. 30 Richard Nix.
1536. 31 Wm. Rugg, or Reppes.

1550. 32 Thomas Thirleby, translated to Ely.
 1554. 33 John Hopton
 1560. 34 John Parkhurst.
 1575. 35 Edmund Freke, translated to Worcester.
 1584. 36 Edmund Scambler.
 1594. 37 Wm. Redman.
 1603. 38 John Jagon.
 1618. 39 John Overall.
 1619. 40 Samuel Harfnet, translated to York.
 1628. 41 Francis White, almoner, translated to Ely.
 1632. 42 Richard Corbet.
 1635. 43 Matthew Wren, translated to Ely.
 1638. 44 Richard Montague.
 1641. 45 Joseph Hall.
 1660. 46 Edward Reynolds.
 1676. 47 Anthony Sparrow.
 1685. 48 Wm. Lloyd, deprived for refusing the oaths
 to K. William and Queen Mary.
 1691. 49 John Moore, translated to Ely.
 1707. 50 Charles Trimmel, translated to Sarum.
 1721. 51 Tho. Green, translated to Ely.
 1723. 52 John Leng.
 1727. 53 Wm. Baker.
 1732. 54 Robert Butts, translated to Ely.
 1738. 55 Thomas Gooch, translated to Ely.
 1748. 56 Samuel Lisle.
 1749. 57 Tho. Hayter, translated to London.
 1761. 58 Philip Yonge

1763. 59. Philip Yonge

Of the PRIORS.

BISHOP Herbert having built the monastery on the south side of the church, and obtained licence of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, to institute monks, instead of secular canons, in the year 1100 fixed here 60 monks, under the government of a prior, to be elected by a majority of them. The prior, commonly called lord prior, had lodgings, and all necessary offices and conveniences, apart from the publick ones for the use of the society, afterward assigned to the dean, and thence called the deanry. The priors who presided over this monastery were as follows.

1101.	1	Ingulf.	1289.	18	Henry de Lakenham
1121.	2	William Turbus, afterward bishop.	1311.	19	Robert de Langele.
1146.	3	Helias.	1326.	20	Wm. de Claxtone.
1149.	4	Richard.	1314.	21	Simon Bozoun.
1158.	5	Rannulf.	1352.	22	Laurence de Leek.
1170.	6	John.	1357.	23	Nicholas de Hoe.
	7	Elric.	1382.	24	Alexander de Tuttington, afterward bishop.
	8	Tancred.	1407.	25	Robert de Burnham.
	9	Gerard.	1427.	26	Wm. de Worsted.
	10	Wm. de Walsham.	1436.	27	John Heverlond.
1218.	11	Ralf de Warham.	1453.	28	John Molet.
1219.	12	Wm. Ode.	1471.	29	Thomas Bozoun.
1235.	13	Simon de Elmham.	1480.	30	John Bunwell.
1257.	14	Roger de Skerning, afterward bishop.	1488.	31	Wm. Spynke.
1265.	15	Nich. de Brampton.	1502.	32	Wm. Baconsthorpe.
1267.	16	Wm. de Burnham.	1504.	33	Robert Bronde.
1272.	17	Wm. de Kirkeby.	1529.	34	Wm. Castleton.

At a visitation held in 1428, the temporalities of the priory in the archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk, were taxed at 423l. 8s. 6d. halfpenny, and the spiritualities at 509l. 10s. the tenths therefore paid for them amounted to 93l. 5s. 10d. farthing.

In 1538, Wm. Castleton, then prior, surrendered the monastery into the hands of the king, who on May 2, in the same year, granted the new foundation for a dean, six prebendaries, and six choral vicars or minor canons, and appointed the said Wm. Castleton the first dean.

In 1547 it was refounded, and incorporated by the name of the “DEAN and CHAPTER of the Cathedral church of the holy and undivided Trinity of NORWICH, of the foundation of K. EDWARD VI.” It consists of one dean, six prebendaries, six petty canons, one gospeller, one epistler, one organist, eight lay clerks, eight choristers, six poor men maintained out of the revenues of the church, two vergers, two sub-sacrist, one high steward, one under steward of courts, one chapter clerk, &c.

The dean is nominated by the king, by letters patent, under the great seal of England; and by the statutes, compiled in the year 1620, it is necessary that he be a priest, and doctor or bachelor in divinity, or master of arts at least, and not dean of any other cathedral.

He hath the appointment of all the inferior officers of the church, and upon statutable causes may correct and expel them; and be absent from his deanry
seven

seven months in the year, jointly, or severally. The prebendaries are likewise at the nomination of the king, and must be either doctors or bachelors in divinity, masters of arts, or bachelors of law, and not prebendaries of any other cathedral, or of the college of Windfor or Westminster: their residence, which must be in the precinct of the cathedral, is fixed at two months, without interruption every year, to be personally performed by each of them, by attending divine service in the church, both forenoon and afternoon, and not for one another," they are also obliged to attend whenever a *Conge d'elire* issues for the choice of a new bishop.

There must be three prebendaries at least present to make a chapter; and two general chapters are to be held every year, one on the first Tuesday in June, and the other, on the first Tuesday in December. In the division of the corn rents, &c. the dean receives twice as much as each prebendary, and has the manor of Newton, and the rectory of Trowse for the corpse of his deanry.

The six petty canons must be priests or deacons at least; and are obliged to attend the service of the church twice every day, under particular forfeitures; each of them may enjoy one ecclesiastical benefice, so that the said benefice be not distant from Norwich above twelve miles.

There are also chosen yearly, a vice dean, receiver and treasurer, who must be prebendaries; and the following stipends are allowed them; to the vice

N n n n

dean

dean 4l. to the receiver and treasurer 5l. each. The interpretation of the statutes and determination thereupon are left to the bishop, nevertheless he cannot make any new statutes, or dispense with those in being. The king, however, and his successors may change, enlarge, and reform these statutes at their pleasure. King James the first, in the year 1610, granted, by charter, that the dean, vice dean, treasurer or receiver, high steward, deputy high steward, and principal coroner, shall be justices of the peace within the precinct or close, and hold sessions of the peace there. At their re-foundation by queen Elizabeth a fee farm rent of 89l. 13s. 4d. halfpenny was reserved by the charter of endowment, but afterward reduced to 50l. on a representation that a considerable part of the old revenues had been taken away by king Edward the sixth, without any compensation therefore. At the visitation in 1568, it appeared that the church was then endowed with 798l. 6s. 3d. of supposed clear yearly revenues, but that their value did not, at that time, exceed the sum of 658l. 10s. 8d. occasioned by a failure in many of their rents and the loss of the oblations to the Trinity, &c. which formerly constituted a considerable part of their income.

Philip Lloyd, D. D. Dean.

1765.

Prebendaries.

Henry Gally, D. D. Henry Goodall, D. D.

Kenrick Prescot, D. D. Horace Hamond, D. D.

Sam. Salter, D. D. Robert Plumtree, D. D.

Henry Goodall, D. D. Commissary.

Francis Frank, L. L. B. Chap. Clerk and Reg.

Richard Moss, Gent. his Deputy.

Minor Canons.

Rev. Wm. Herne Rev. Norwood Sparrow

Charles Amyas James Willins

Ephraim Megoe Thomas Beckwith

Rev. William Smith, Gospeller.

Mr. John Swanton, Epistler.

Mr. Thomas Garland, Organist.

Lay Clerks.

John Beckwith Edward Beckwith

Benjamin Paul William Cooke

Thomas Beckwith John Clarke

George Bishop Samuel Harper

Sub-Sacrist. Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. Wm. Gell.

Vergers. Peter Holt, John Kitson.

Lord Viscount Townshend, High Steward.

John Fowle, Esq; Steward of the Courts.

Wm. Smith, Gent. Dep. Treasurer and Receiver.

Richard Moss, Gent. Auditor.

John Kitson, Bailiff of the Liberties.

Beadsmen or Almsmen.

Tho. Potter ——— Hooks

James Life ——— Browne

Tho. Bonkin ——— Johnson

A List of the DEANS of NORWICH.

1538. 1 William Castleton.
 1539. 2 John Salisbury, deprived by queen Mary.
 1554. 3 John Christopheron.
 1557. 4 John Boxhall.
 1558. 5 John Harpsfield, deprived by queen Elizabeth.
 1560. John Salisbury, restor'd.
 1573. 6 George Gardiner.
 1589. 7 Thomas Dove.
 1600. 8 John Jegon, afterward bishop.
 1603. 9 George Montgomery.
 1614. 10 Edmund Suckling.
 1628. 11 John Hassal, deprived at the usurpation.
 1660. 12 John Crofts.
 1670. 13 Herbert Astley.
 1681. 14 John Sharpe.
 1689. 15 Henry Fairfax.
 1702. 16 Humphry Prideaux.
 1724. 17 John Cole.
 1730. 18 Robert Butts, afterward bishop.
 1733. 19 John Baron.
 1739. 20 Thomas Bullock.
 1761. 21 Edward Townshend.
 1765. 22 Philip Lloyd. *D.D.*

Vicars general, Officials principal or Chancellors,

Were formerly removeable at the bishops pleasure, and most commonly called the vicars general of the bishop in spirituals: the office was sometimes exercised by two persons, the one of which had jurisdiction in spirituals, and the other in temporals, but in every case their patent did not survive the bishop: till the reformation the vicars general in spirituals were

were always in orders; but since that time the office of chancellor includes the whole, and the bishop's patent confirmed by the dean and chapter, holds good during the life of the person to whom it is granted; and such chancellor hath a full power in all things as the vicars general in spirituals and temporals formerly had. The following list shews their succession from the beginning of the sixteenth century.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1501. Thomas Hare, L.L.D. | 1569. Miles Spencer, and Wm. Mayfters, L.L.D. |
| 1520. Nicholas Carr, L.L.D. | |
| 1530. Thomas Pelles, L.L.D. | 1575. John Beacon, A.M. |
| 1537. Miles Spencer, L.L.D. | 1578. George Gardiner, D.D. |
| 1550. Miles Spencer, and John Fuller, L.L.D. | 1579. Wm. Mayfters, L.L.D. |
| 1554. Miles Spencer, and Mich. Downing. | 1588. Robt. Redmayne, L.L.D. |
| 1561 Miles Spencer, and Tho. Brooke, B.D. | 1625. Clement Corbet, L.L.D. |
| 1562. Miles Spencer, and Edw. Gascoigne, L.L.D. | 1661. John Mills, L.L.D. |
| 1566. Steph. Nevinfon, L.L.D. | 1673. Robt. Pepper, A.M. afterward L.L.D. |
| | 1700. Thomas Tanner, D.D. |
| | 1731. Robert Nash, L.L.D. |
| | 1752. Joseph Atwell, D.D. |

1768. George Sandby, D.D.

The Archdeaconry of Norwich, erected before the year 1200,

In the gift of the bishop, is valued in the king's books at 7l. 1s. 3d. and pays 7l. 2s. 1d. halfpenny tenths. It contains the city of Norwich and twelve deanries, viz. Blofield, Breckles, Brisley, Flegg, Holt, Ingworth, Lynn, Sparham, Taverham, Thetford, Tostres, and Walsingham, in the whole of which are included 354 parishes.

The

The office is kept at Mr. Morphew's near the Griffin in Conisford.

Dead!
 John Berney, D.D. archdeacon. John Gooch, D.D. com. reg.
 Wharton Peck, L.L.D. commi- Do. official's reg.
 fary. *Dead!* John Morphew, Gent. dep. reg.
 Wm. Baker, Esq; official †. not. pub.

Archdeacons of Norwich from the year 1497.

1497. Rob. Honeywood, L.L.D.	1604. Thomas Jegon, D.D.
1508. John Ednam, D.D.	1618. Andrew Byng, D.D.
1516. William Stillington.	1660. William Geary, A.M.
1522. Thomas Larke.	1668. John Reynolds, A.M.
1528. George Wyndham.	1676. John Conant,
1543. Thomas Cornwalley.	1694. John Jeffery, D.D.
1571. Thomas Roberts, A.M.	1720. Wm. Trimwell, D.D.
1573. Geo. Gardiner, afterward dean.	1721. Christopher Clarke, A.M.
1581. John Freke, S. T. B.	1742. Mat. Postlethwaite, A.M.
	1744. John Berney, D.D. <i>Dead.</i>

Wm. Yonge, A.M. 1782.
 Archdeaconry

* Each of the archdeacons hath a commissary, who exercises jurisdiction in his respective archdeaconry, but is not required to be in orders: they are all appointed by the bishop's letters patent, confirmed by the dean and chapter, and may appoint deputies if they please.

† Every archdeacon hath an official, appointed by his letters patent, confirmed by the bishop, and dean and chapter, who hath power to prove the wills of all persons belonging to his archdeaconry, except those of noblemen, gentlemen that bear arms, rectors, vicars, and other persons in holy orders; all which must be proved before the bishop or his chancellor; as may also the wills of all others, whose executors choose to prove them there.

Archdeaconry of Norfolk, erected before the year
1124,

In the patronage of the bishop, is valued at 143l. 8s. 4d. and pays 14l. 6s. 10d. tenths. It contains 446 parishes in twelve deanries, viz. Brooke, Burnham, Cranwich, Depwade, Fincham, Hingham, Hitcham, Humbleyard, Redenhall, Repps, Rockland, Waxham.—The office is kept at Mr. Robert Francis's in Surrey-street.

- Samuel Stedman, D.D. arch-deacon. *Edw. May 1778. Reg. gad.*
Joseph Atwell, D.D. commissary. Robert Francis, gent. dep. reg.
Samuel Salter, D.D. official. *Edw. not. pub.*
Wm. Dicks, esq. com. reg.

Archdeacons of Norfolk, from the year 1500.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1500. Christ. Urfwick, L.L.D. | 1631. Robert White, B.D. |
| 1522. William Stillington. | 1660. Philip Tennison. |
| Thomas Winter. | Edw. Reynolds, A.M. |
| 1529. Stephen Gardiner, L.L.D. | 1698. Charles Trimnel, D.D. |
| 1531. Wm. Newton. | afterward bishop. |
| Alexander Carew. | 1707. Robert Canon, D.D. |
| Matthew Carew. | 1721. Thomas Tanner, D.D. |
| 1587. Richard Stokes. | 1731. John Baron, afterward |
| 1619. Francis Mafon. | dean. |
| 1621. Thomas Muriel, A.M. | 1734. Samuel Salter, D.D. |
| 1629. Writhington White. | 1756. Samuel Stedman, D.D. |

1768. Thomas Warburton, A.M.

Archdeaconry of Sudbury, erected before the year
1126,

In the patronage of the bishop, valued at 76l. 9s. 4d. halfpenny, chargeable with first fruits, and
pays]

pays 7l. 12s. 11d. farthing tenths. It contains 247 parishes in eight deanries, viz. Blackbourne, Clare, Hartismere, Stow, Sudbury, Thedwaster, and Thingoe, in the county of Suffolk, and Fordham, partly in Suffolk and partly in Cambridgeshire. The office is kept at Mr. Dalton's in Whiting-street, Bury St. Edmunds.

John Chapman, D.D. archdeacon.

Joseph Atwell, D.D. chan. of Norwich, commissary *dead*
Brampton Gurdon, A.M. official.

Wm. Herring, D.D. dean of St. Asaph's, com. reg. *dead*
Thomas Chapman, esq; official's reg.

Isham Dalton, gent. dep. reg. not. pub.

Charles Le Grice, gent.	} Proctors.
Sam. Sarjent, gent.	

Archdeacons of Sudbury, from the year 1497.

1497. John Fyners, L.L.B.	1599. Cuthbert Norris, D.D.
1514. William Stillington.	1621. Theophilus Kent, A.M.
1516. Thomas Larke.	1660. Anthony Sparrow, D.D.
1522. Richard Wolman.	1667. John Spencer, D.D.
1537. Miles Spencer, L.L.D.	1699. Nicholas Clagett, A.M.
1569. Thomas Aldrich, A.M.	1726. Brampton Gurdon, A.M.
1576. John Still, D.D.	1741. John Chapman, D.D.
1592. Tertullian Pyne, L.L.D.	

Archdeaconry of Suffolk, erected before the year 1127,

In the patronage of the bishop, is valued at 89l. 2s. 1d. charged with first fruits, and pays 8l. 18s. 2d. halfpenny tenths. It contains 306 parishes, in fourteen

fourteen deanries, viz. Bosmere, Carlesford, Claydon, Colneys, Dunwich, Ipswich, Hoxne, Loofe, Lothingland, Orford, Sampford, South-Elmham, Waynford, and Wilford. The office is kept at Mr. Morpew's near the Griffin in Conisford.

Henry Goodall, D.D. archdeacon. *dead:*

Francis Frank, L.L.B. com. and official. *dead: 1773.*
vacant — com. reg.

John Morpew, official's reg.

Do. — dep. reg. not. pub.

Archdeacons of Suffolk, from the year 1497.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1497. Nicholas Goldwell. | 1613. Robert Pearson, D.D. |
| 1507. John Dowman, L.L.B. | 1639. Robert Bostock, D.D. |
| 1526. Thomas Winter. | 1640. Richard Millefon. |
| 1527. Edward Steward, L.L.D. | 1660. Laur. Womack, D.D. |
| 1528. Rich. Sampson, L.L.D. | 1683. Godfrey King, L.L.B. |
| 1536. John Skyppe, D.D. | 1687. John Batteley, D.D. |
| 1540. Wm. Ryvet, L.L.D. | 1688. Humph. Prideaux, D.D. |
| 1541. Elisha Ferrers. | 1724. David Wilkins, D.D. |
| 1548. Robert Rugg. | 1745. Richard Warren, D.D. |
| 1559. Nicholas Wendon. | 1747. Henry Goodall, D.D. |
| 1575. John Maplesden. | |

dead:
John Strachey, I.I.D.

O o o o

The

THE STATE of the CHARITY,

For the RELIEF of poor

Widows and Children of Clergymen,

Beneficed or having Curacies in the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich, Dec. 1, 1767.

THE Governors of this charity make two dividends in every year; the one on the first of December, the other on Midsummer-day, or the Tuesday after. The last two dividends are as follow.

Admitted		1767.	1767.
in.		24th June.	1st Dec.
1736	To the widow of Mr. John Marrant, rector of Hetherfet	6 00	9 00
1737	To the widow of Mr. Sam. Wetherell, curate of Hackford	6 00	8 00
1739	To the widow of Mr. John Whalley, rector of West Harling	6 00	9 00
	To the widow of Mr. John Hunt, rector of Liffingham	6 00	9 00
1740	To the widow of Mr. Ed. Farmer, rector of Twyford	6 00	9 00
1743	To the widow of Mr. Framingham Rice, curate of Sherringham	6 00	9 00
1745	To the widow of Robert Stone, rec- tor of Brandon Parva	6 00	9 00
1748	To the widow of Mr. James Slipper, curate of Shouldham	6 00	9 00

- 1748 To the widow of Mr. Wm Burwood,
curate of Seething ——— 6 0 0 9 0 0
- 1748 To the widow of Mr. John Phillips,
rector of Winfarthing ——— 6 0 0 9 0 0
- 1751 To the widow of Mr. Cha. Kerrich,
vicar of Kenninghall ——— 6 0 0 9 0 0
- 1752 To the widow of Mr. John Soley,
rector of Stratton ——— 6 0 0 dead.
- 1753 To the widow of Mr. Tho. Whitacre,
vicar of Mendham ——— 5 10 0 6 0 0
- 1754 To the widow of Mr. Wm. Webb,
rector of Antingham ——— 6 0 0 9 0 0
- 1754 To the widow of Mr. Tho. Horsley,
rector of Bintrey ——— 6 0 0 8 10 0
- 1756 To the widow of Mr. John Jarvas,
rector of Stanfield ——— 6 0 0 8 10 0
- 1756 To the widow of Mr. George King,
rector of Southacre ——— 6 0 0 8 10 0
- 1757 To the widow of Mr. Daniel Rush-
worth, rector of Saham Toney 4 0 0 6 0 0
- 1757 To the widow of Mr. Joseph Clarke,
rector of Strumpshaw ——— 6 0 0 8 10 0
- 1758 To the widow of Mr. Nath. Shorting,
rector of Thornage ——— 6 0 0 8 10 0
- 1760 To the widow of Mr. John Mingay,
rector of Broome ——— 5 10 0 8 10 0
- 1761 To the widow of Mr. Rich. Sibbs,
rector of Barningham Norwood 0 0 0 9 0 0
- 1763 To the widow of Mr. Wm. More-
house, rector of Shingham 6 0 0 8 10 0
- 1763 To the widow of Mr. Thomas Scott,
rector of Billingford ——— 6 0 0 8 10 0
- 1764 To the widow of Mr. John Manistre,
vicar of Shottisham ——— 6 0 0 8 10 0
- 1764 To the widow of Mr. Samuel Shaw,
curate of Heydon ——— 6 0 0 8 10 0

0 0 0 0 2 1764 To

1764	To the widow of Mr. W. Knowles, rector of Kilverston	6 0 0	8 10 0
1764	To the widow of Mr. John Tracey, vicar of Rushall	6 0 0	8 10 0
1764	To the widow of Mr. Alex. Campbell, curate of Witton	6 0 0	8 10 0
1766	To the widow of Mr. Benj. Wrench, vicar of Oldton	5 10 0	7 10 0
1766	To the widow of Mr. Robt. Rush- brook, jun. rector of Mundford	5 10 0	7 10 0
1767	To the widow of Mr. Evan Evans, rector of Shelfanger	5 10 0	7 10 0
1766	To the children of the late Rev. Mr. Geo. Fosse, curate of Larlingford	7 10 0	8 0 0
		194 10 0	266 10 0

Received this Year.

By balance of last year's account	41 18 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
By annual contributions and arrears	284 19 0
By rent and interest money	264 5 10
By legacy given by the will of the late Rev. Dr. Ellis of Norwich	50 0 0
By Mrs. Thomifon's dividend returned	8 10 0
Total received	649 13 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct the disbursements	521 10 1
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	128 3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Expended

Expended this Year.

Divided to the widows and orphans	460	10	0
Paid Mrs. Sparkes, now wife of Daplin			
Day, a year's annuity, due Sept. 27.	5	0	0
Paid the wid. Evans, by special order			
for present subsistence	3	3	0
Pd. by do. towards charges of the wid.			
Welham's last illness and funeral	3	3	0
Pd. binding out a son of the late rev. Mr.			
Bates, and cloathing for the time	15	0	0
The like for a daughter of the late rev.			
Mr. Fosse	15	0	0
Paid for printing 600 states of this charity	3	18	6
Other incidental charges and disb.	15	15	7
Total disbursed	521	10	1

Officers appointed for the Management of this
CHARITY.

P R E S I D E N T.

The LORD BISHOP of NORWICH.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

D E A N of NORWICH.

Dr. Atwell, Chancellor of Norwich.

Dr. Peck, Commissary of Norwich.

Dr. Berney, Arch-deacon of Norwich.

Dr. Stedman, Arch-deacon of Norfolk.

Dr.

dead:
dead:
dead:
dead:

Dr. Goodall, Arch-deacon of Suffolk. *dead:*
 Mr. William Balfour, Official of Norwich.
 Francis Frank, B. L. *dead:*
 Dr. Gally, *dead:*
 Dr. Prescott, *dead:* } Prebendaries
 Dr. Salter, *dead:* } of
 Dr. Hammond. } Norwich.
 Dr. Pumptree.
 Edmund Hooke, Esq; Dr. Kerrich. *dead:*
 Mr. Primatt, *dead:* Mr. Branthwayt, *dead:*
 Mr. Burcham. Mr. Aufrere. *dead:*
 Mr. Freeman. Mr. Greene.
 Mr. Tapps.

T R E A S U R E R,

Mr. Primatt. *dead:*

A U D I T O R S.

Mr. Burcham. Mr. Smith. Mr. Heath. *dead:*

All persons who pay twenty shillings or more, are appointed by the charter governors.

The widows of all clergymen beneficed or having curacies in Norfolk and Norwich, whether natives or not, are by the charter made capable of partaking of this charity; and the children of all such who are of, or under fifteen years of age, the governors propose to put out apprentices, or otherwise relieve, as the benefactions will admit of.

As several charitable persons may be inclined to leave legacies to the society, it is thought proper to



to add here a form how such legacy may be expressed, to prevent any scruple which may arise concerning the same.

ITEM, I give to the governors of the charity for the relief of poor widows and children of clergymen, beneficed or having curacies in Norfolk or Norwich, the sum of _____ to be applied towards carrying on the charitable purposes for which they are incorporated.



As several charitable persons may be inclined to leave legacies to the society, it is thought proper to give relief, as the benefactions will admit of. governors propose to put out apprentices, or other such who are of or under fifteen years of age, the partaking of this charity; and the children of all living curacies in Norfolk and Norwich, whether natives or not, are by the charter made capable of The widows of all clergymen beneficed or having curacies in Norfolk and Norwich, whether natives or not, are by the charter made capable of participating of this charity; and the children of all such who are of or under fifteen years of age, the governors propose to put out apprentices, or other- wise relieve, as the benefactions will admit of.

E R R A T A.

Page 25, line 15, *for taken and, read taken up and.*

33, 1, *for 1801. read 1081.*

42, 25, *for were, read was.*

53, 1, *for free-farm, read fee-farm.*

11, *for a gate, twenty feet broad, read a gate,
with a bridge, twenty feet broad.*

190, 2, *for and to return, read and to induce them to
return.*

232, 4, *for 23, read 29.*

366, 2, *for Dan. Ganning, read John Woodrow.*

9, *for Jer. Ives, read Tho. Starling.*

10, *for John Addey, Robt. Harvey, read Robt.
Harvey, John Addey.*

415, 4, *for west, read east.*

441, 2, *for a stone cross, read and a stone cross.*

9, *for included, read including.*

450, 11, *for Williams, read Willins.*

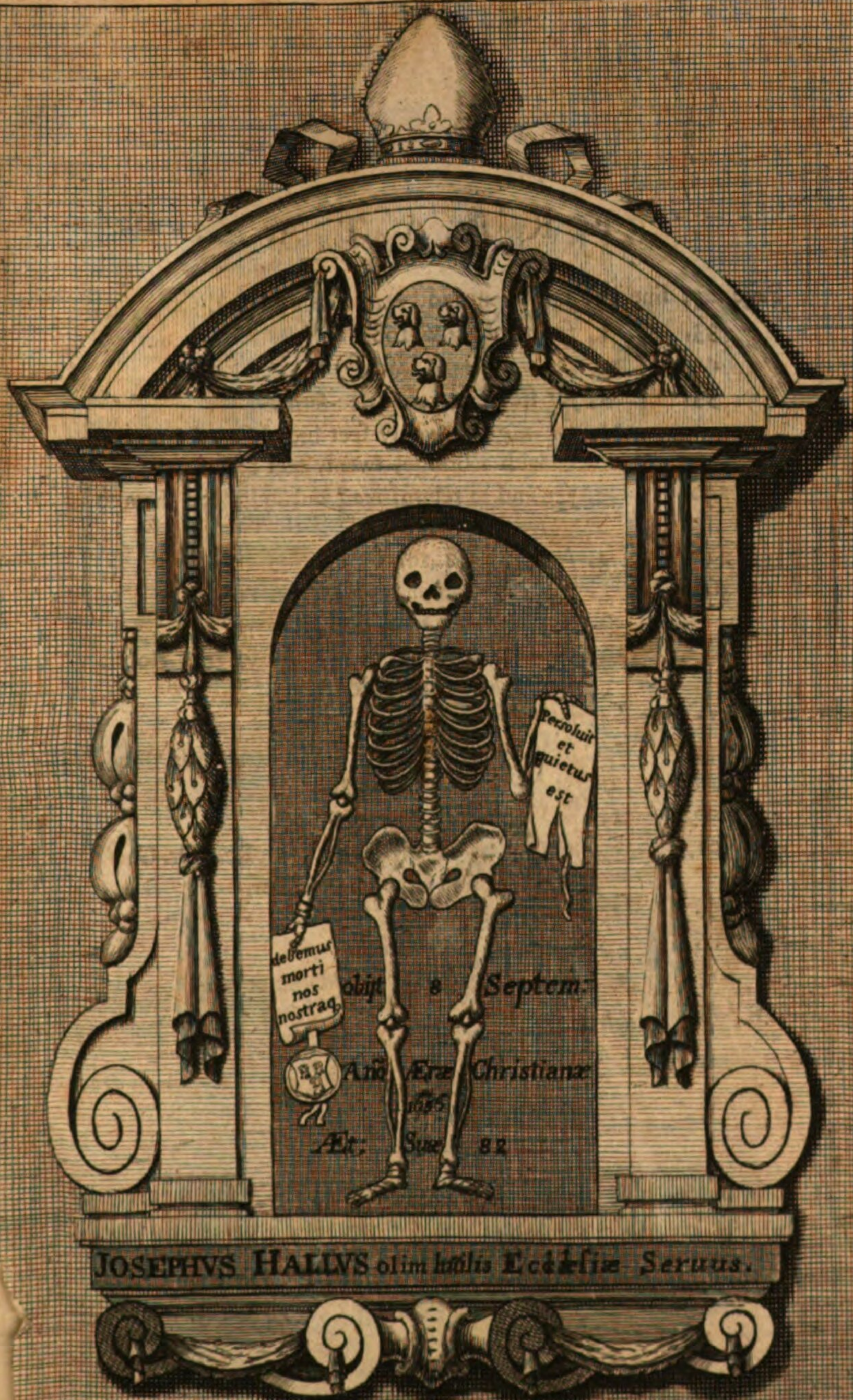
501, 15, *after every Friday. insert The Rev. Dr. Gar-
diner in the present minister.*

568, 15, *for Sir, read St.*

586, 2, *for was, read were.*

617, 12, *for faske or taske, read taske or tax.*

621, 4, *dele in.*



THE MONUMENT OF BISHOP

I N D E X

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To The Present Time

Bd.: 2

Norwich (1768)

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